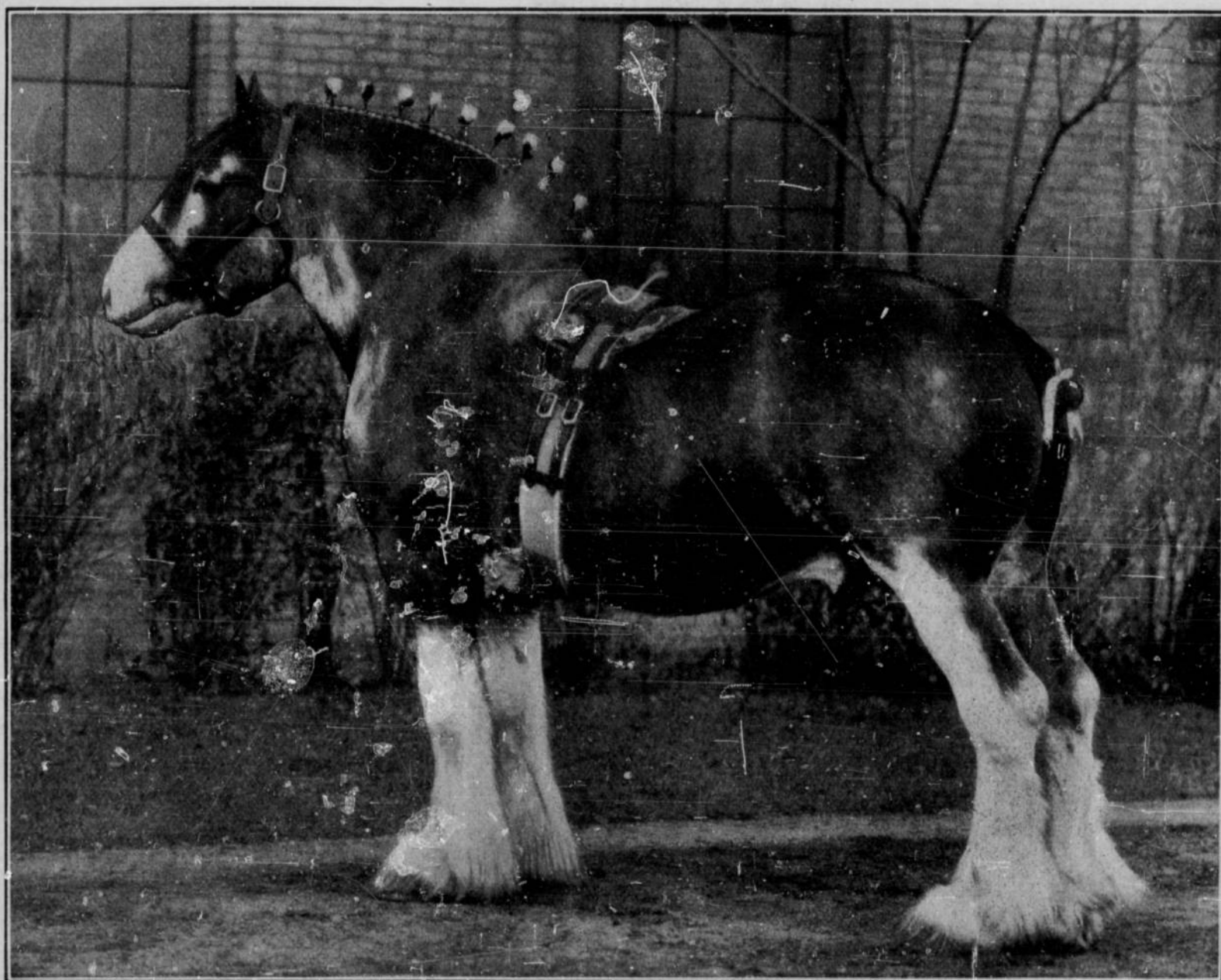


*Country Guide*

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Magazine for Farm and Home



FOREST FAVOURITE

Circulation over 100,000

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Winnipeg, Man.

January 15, 1927



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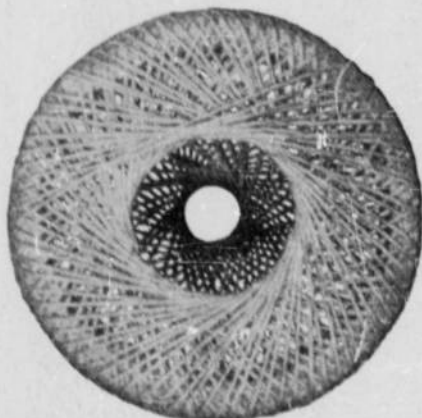
on McCormick, Deering, and International "Big Ball" Twine is an exclusive International Harvester Twine feature!

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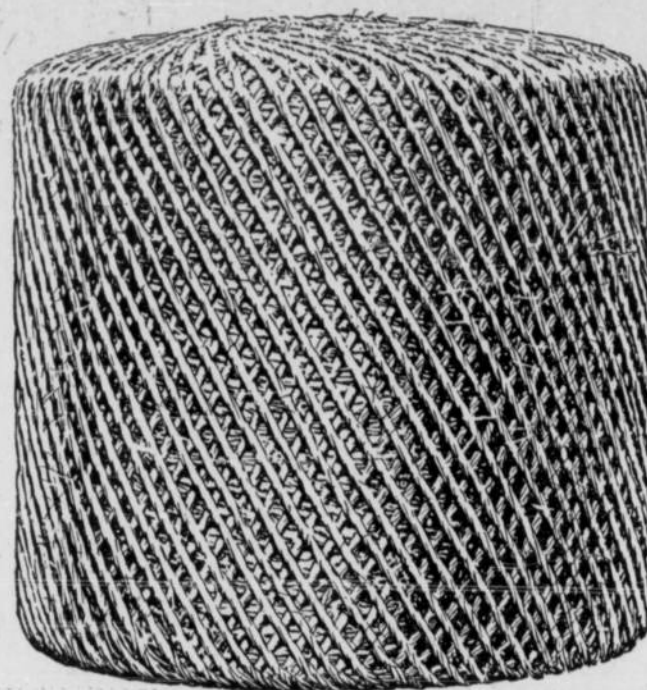
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## B.C. Farmers Need Lower Rates

Railway commission sitting in Fraser Valley uncovers mass of evidence relating to discriminatory freight and express rates that press unduly on coast agriculture

By CHAS. E. HOPE

LAST summer an event took place in the Lower Fraser Valley which as years go on may become an historical landmark. The Railway Commission held a sitting at Chilliwack, and for the first time the domestic freight rate issue, together with many other discriminatory freight and express rates, was thoroughly threshed out.

The Court House in which the hearing was held was crowded all day with witnesses from almost every part of the valley. It was a surprise to the commissioners, as well as to the legal luminaries in attendance, that there was so much evidence to give, and such a diversity of discrimination. Time did not allow of more than half the witnesses being heard, but enough evidence was put in to show that, as one of the lawyers expressed it, "McGeer had at last got a case where his clients really had a grievance."

The commissioners present were the Honorable Mr. McKeown (chairman), Frank Oliver and Mr. Vien. The first two gentlemen had heard an outline of some of the evidence two years before, but the whole thing was entirely new to Mr. Vien, who took a very keen and active interest in the whole proceedings.

Many legal counsel of national prominence were present representing various interests.

## Tragi-Comic Evidence

Some weird and rather amusing evidence was submitted, "amusing" from the point of view of the onlooker, but almost tragic from the point of view of the farmer.

For instance, one returned man on a Soldiers' Settlement Farm, stated that he came from the Old Country at the invitation of the Dominion government to farm in Canada, and had no idea it made any difference what part of Canada he settled in. He invested \$1,700 of his own money, and obligated himself to the government for \$5,000. He knew land was expensive on the B.C. coast on account of the heavy cost of clearing, but he figured that at the price he was buying not only the land, but the climate, and when too late he found the government only sold him the land, and that the climate belonged to the railways who would only rent it. He pays \$450 per annum to the government, and in 20 years his land will be paid for; but in domestic freight rates alone (and that in his case is only a part of the story), he pays \$656 per annum to the railways, as he described it, as rent for the climate, and this rent does not cease in 20 years, but goes on forever. This man has five acres and keeps 3,500 laying hens.

Another witness mentioned that Robin Hood took from the rich to give to the poor, but the railways took from the poor to give to the rich, the presumption being that most of the C.P.R. shareholders were rich, and in the case of the C.N.R., the poor man paid the domestic rate, thus reducing the C.N.R. deficits to the benefit of the rich man whose income tax was proportionately less.

## Use Much Grain

Some very interesting, and rather surprising evidence was given. It was shown that the average five or 10-acre poultry farm was using as much grain and grain products of one kind and another as the average half-section farm in Alberta was producing for sale in the average year, and that these poultry farms in the Lower Fraser were increasing in numbers at the rate of about 50 a year.

Large quantities of corn, almost entirely from Nebraska and the Argentine—(6,000 tons from the Argentine landed in Vancouver this fall—equal to three solid trains of 50 cars of 40 tons each)—are used; Canadian railways get nothing out of it, and the money to buy it all goes out of the country. Alberta

barley, for which there is now no market on the coast, would be almost entirely substituted for this corn if the discriminatory domestic rate was taken off. It looks as if the Alberta farmer and the Canadian railways were both losing a bit.

The average farmer in the valley (dairy and poultry) pays about \$200 per annum in discriminatory rates in one form and another, chiefly on the domestic rate on grain, though many of the poultry men pay far more than that, some of them as high as \$700 per annum.

For the benefit of Guide readers who may not be familiar with this question, it might be as well to state that the freight rate from Calgary or Edmonton to Vancouver on all grain, bran, shorts and oilcake, for export is 21 cents per 100 pounds, but if used on the farms in the province of British Columbia for cattle, poultry or hogs, it is 41½ cents; this difference works out at 13 cents per bushel, or \$4.10 per ton, or \$164 per 40-ton car. That is, for export the rate is \$168 per car, but if used by the Fraser Valley farmer he pays \$332 per car; this difference is paid entirely by the consumer, and the railway takes it all, the producer gets none of it. In other words we, who live in this privileged spot, pay double what anybody else on earth pays for the same service.

Various freight and express rates published by the railways were put in as evidence to show how the farmers in this valley are discriminated against.

## Local Rates High

Local freight rates from Vancouver are 25 per cent. more than anywhere else in Canada. Express rates on cream are 25 per cent. to 58 per cent. higher than in Washington and Idaho, a few miles south. Freight rates on cattle from Chilliwack to prairie points are 47 to 143 per cent. higher than from Guelph, Ontario. This very seriously hinders the movement of dairy cattle to prairie points from B.C. Potatoes from various B.C. points for given distances are from 76 to 120 per cent. greater than for similar distances from prairie points. Express rates on cream are from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than rates for similar distances either on the prairies or Eastern Canada.

Express rates on fruit are from 9 to 31 per cent. higher than from Ontario points.

Freight rates on hops (of which there are very considerable quantities grown here) are 20 to 80 per cent. higher than for corresponding distances from Montreal.

Express rates on pedigreed cattle to prairie points are 17 to 40 per cent. higher than for corresponding distances in Eastern Canada.

Baggage rates on milk in Lower Fraser Valley are 15 to 20 per cent. higher than for corresponding distances in Washington, a few miles south.

## Chick Business Handicapped

The day-old chick business is a fast growing industry in this district, the State of Ohio being our chief competitor. They are all shipped by express, and Ohio has an advantage over us of 55 per cent. to prairie points.

No matter which way you turn, or what the commodity, and no matter whether you are buying or selling, discrimination was always there.

It might also be added that Section 319 of the Railway Act does not put the onus on the complainant of showing that any difference of rates is unfair, all he has to show is that there is a difference, and the onus is then on the railways to show that this difference is justified.

There was no serious attempt at cross-examination by any of the lawyers present, and neither of the railways put in any evidence either in rebuttal or to show that the rates were justified.

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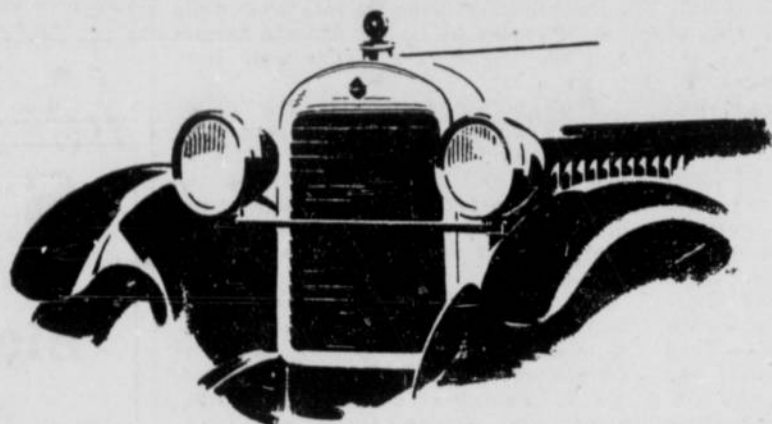
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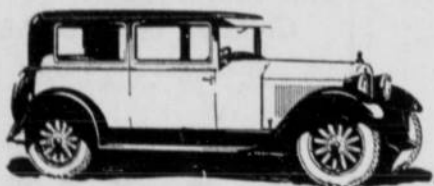


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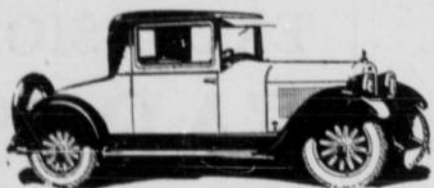
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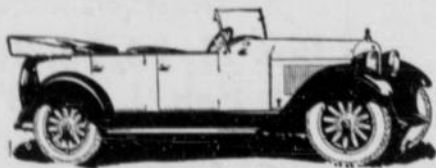
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## Herman Trelle

*A pen picture of the wheat and oats  
champion*

By GLADYS AND W. S. McDONALD

**W**E first knew William Herman Trelle as a freshman at the University of Alberta. He was a big, fine-looking youth of eighteen, with fair hair and blue eyes that were always jovial with the luxury of living, one was sure. An inch or two short of six feet, he was nevertheless a giant, for he was near the 200-pound mark, and as strong as a moose, continually overflowing with energy and eternal good nature.

Once initiated by the strenuous efforts of a number of sophomores, he was inevitably drafted into the senior

rugby team,

where he played a worthy part in securing for his university her first Western Canada championship in 1914. That team is now one of our great traditions. Out of its 25 only two or three were unable to take an active part in the war, and eight of them have paid the supreme sacrifice. Although Trelle



Herman Trelle

was only a beginner, he learned quickly, and you can be assured that those who faced him in the championship games knew it wasn't a tea party.

We remember him also taking his first lessons in wrestling that winter. It was the usual case of the beginner not knowing what to do with his hands or feet; yet when the next provincial contests were held, he was a contender for heavy-weight honors. No man ever learned all about wrestling in one winter, but Trelle had the general idea and the struggle was soon over. Van Petten sparred for an opening, but in a minute or so Trelle had him in his hands, lifted him off the ground, and laid him down on the mat for all the world like a shepherd casting a sheep for the shearing. The second fall was a repetition of the first and Trelle was provincial wrestling champion. He had an advantage of some pounds in weight, but it was more his enormous strength which won the bout for him.

But he did not spend all his time on the athletic fields, by any means. His academic work was also, as we remember, of a high grade.

### Farm Lured Him

We do not know exactly what moved Herman to leave varsity with his engineering studies uncompleted, to leave behind him the glamor of the city which calls young men from the farm so insistently, seeking the lonely vastness of the silent north. Perhaps he was enamored with a new adventure, stern though it was, calling him also to the frontier as it calls all red-blooded young men.

His father was one of the first pioneers in the Grande Prairie district, having settled there about 18 years ago, when the romance of going into a new country to possess it was at its height. We are told that the ancestral home of the northern frontier was quite a palace for those days there, and the neighbors would come from far and wide for there was a piano in the Trelle home, and Herman's sister, Louise, was a clever pianist. Unfortunately, this house was destroyed by fire and since then Herman tells us that he and his wife have lived in a lean-to of the wood-shed, but he plans soon to raise a new mansion which, surrounded by shrubbery and orchard, will become a new centre for the community.

Since our university days were ended we have only heard of Herman vaguely until three years ago, when he came back north from Chicago the third prize for hard red spring wheat. We should have known then that he would come again, though perhaps even he himself never imagined the glory in store.

Turn over to Page 33



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

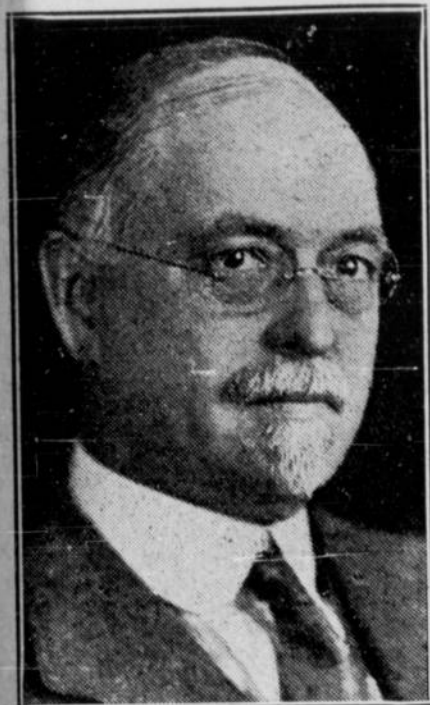
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We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



Prof. Irving Fisher

JUST before America entered the war one of my books was translated into German. During the war, naturally, I heard nothing as to what had become of that book. After the war was over the German publisher wrote me that it had had a good sale, as such books go (it was on this very subject), and he said that the royalties due me were 1,651 marks on account of this good sale. As you know, that meant almost nothing, at that time about \$8.50. It so happened that I was about to start for Europe to study unstable money there and so I wrote that I would come over and collect the 1,651 marks. When in Berlin the publisher gravely handed me his check for that amount and I remarked casually that the marks would not buy very much today. He did not even think that was funny—the fact that I had been cheated out of 98 per cent., at least, of what was justly my due. As a matter of fact I could not hold that publisher responsible. I would have had no standing in a court of law. It was not his fault. It was merely the fault of the fall of the mark; but it was no less an injustice on that account.

I mention that not because it is a matter of any importance to me; but when you multiply that by millions it is a matter of tremendous importance to those Europeans who have lost 98 per cent. of their property simply because the unit of measure has dropped. The very fact that this is impersonal and hard to pin down on anyone or fix the responsibility for makes the evil all the greater.

### The Dollar at Fault

Why is it we don't realize all this at its true worth? It is because of what we economists call the money illusion. We take it for granted, since we measure everything else in dollars, that the dollar does itself not need to be measured. We take it for granted, in other words, that a dollar is stable, that a dollar is a dollar yesterday, today and forever. Once we took it for granted that "terra firma," the firm earth, was really firm. Now every schoolboy knows sunrise and sunset are illusions due to the rotation of the earth around its axis and that all the stars, as they go around at night, are not really moving around us, but that we ourselves are spinning around our earth's axis. We must now learn a similar revolutionary idea in economics, that when, in our economic universe, prices in general rise and fall, they are not really moving so much as the dollar on which we stand, so to speak.

The truth is that this money illusion deceives everybody as to their own money.

## Unstable Money and the Farmer

*A universal evil---Inflation and deflation---The dollar at fault---The remedy is to stabilize the dollar*

By PROF. IRVING FISHER  
of Yale University

Even our schoolboys can look across the sea and see the mark fall, but those who measure things in marks cannot see it fall. They look across the sea and see the dollar rise and fall, but we, measuring everything in dollars, do not realize it.

### All Money Varies

Tracing the history of the dollar, in which you and I are most interested, let's go back to 1860, the year before the Civil War. In that pre-war year, oddly enough, the dollar had about the same purchasing power as in 1913, the year previous to the world war, so it is a convenient point at which to call the dollar a dollar, or 100 pre-war cents. We know how to measure the purchasing power of a dollar today, with some accuracy, by means of what are called index numbers. An index number is an average percentage figure which tells you the average rise or fall of prices. If wheat has gone up since the original starting point at which you measure things, say four per cent., and corn has gone up ten per cent., then corn and wheat together have gone up on the average seven per cent. or the index number is 107, compared with 100 as a starting point.

Let us take the index number as our basis and remember that the purchasing power of a dollar is merely the reciprocal (or "upside down") of the index number of prices. That is, when the price level is doubled the dollar is cut in two, or when the price level is cut in two the dollar is doubled.

### Inflation and Deflation

We can now see how the dollar behaved from 1860 down to the present. We find, if we take the dollar of 1860 as 100 pre-war cents, that in 1865 our dollar, then a "green-back" dollar, through the inflation of the Civil War, had sunk until it would buy only as much as 40 cents would buy before the war. In other words, it was worth 40 pre-war cents. From that time the dollar kept on rising until it got to its highest point in 1896, the highest point in American history, when the dollar was worth 152 pre-war cents. From that time on it began to sink and, as I said, it got down to "par" in 1913, being then again 100 pre-war cents, as in 1860, and it continued to fall, with the war and our own inflation after we entered the war, until it got down again to what it did during the Civil War, 40 pre-war cents, in May, 1920, and then it began to rise and it rose until it got up to 72 pre-war cents in January, 1922. Is our dollar stable? Evidently the answer is, "No!"

If you had a bushel basket which you called 100 per cent. in 1860 and it shrunk until it would hold only 40 per cent. in 1865 and then miraculously began to expand until it would hold 152 per cent. in 1896 and then shrunk to 40 per cent. in May, 1920, and expanded to 72 in January, 1922, and then oscillated back and forth, being at the latest account 63, you would not call that a very serviceable bushel basket. That is the kind of a dollar we actually have and the evils which come from that are not understood, but are attributed almost universally to something else.

Then we come to our second question: What should we attribute it to? There is not time to go into all the foolish theories as to what has made the cost of living sometimes so high and sometimes so low. The real explanation, as every student of

this subject who is competent to learn and study and get conclusions has found, is the change in the number of dollars of money and credit—in other words, inflation and deflation. I don't mean that these completely cover the explanation, but they cover, I fully believe, over 90 per cent. of the explanation throughout history. Theoretically there might be at least five other reasons why the price level should change, but practically the great masterkeys which explain these rises and falls of the tides of prices are inflation and deflation.

How do we know that inflation and deflation raise and lower the level of prices? I could give you many reasons. In the first place, if we compare different countries we find that those which have the same kind of money always show a family resemblance between their price movements. The chart shows this for United States, Canada, Great Britain, France and Germany when they were on the gold standard before the war.

In short, before the war all gold standard countries had the same high price movements. All the countries that had the gold standard had the same upheavals and downheavals of prices. On the other hand, the countries that had a silver standard in common, showed the same family resemblance among themselves, but not the same as the gold standard countries. There was a period when we had three great outstanding silver countries, Japan, China and India. If we draw their curves, we find they are similar to each other. But we find a great dissimilarity between the gold standard countries on the one hand and the silver standard countries on the other.

If this rise or fall of prices had been due to some special abundance or scarcity of goods or connected with surplus or overproduction you would not find these family resemblances and differences. Not only were gold and silver standard countries different in price movements, but those differences registered roughly the price of silver in terms of gold or the price of gold in terms of silver. The answer to this question is inflation and deflation. This is the chief answer. It is 90 per cent. of the answer and I will not take time to go into the minor causes.

### A Universal Evil

We come now to the third question, "What of it?" Some people are inclined to say, "Well, if that is the diagnosis, if it is merely a shrinking of the yardstick of commerce, it is merely a matter of book-keeping," and they are absolutely right. It is merely a matter of bookkeeping, but when people conclude that a matter of bookkeeping is of no great consequence they are greatly mistaken. They seem to think: "If some people lose but other

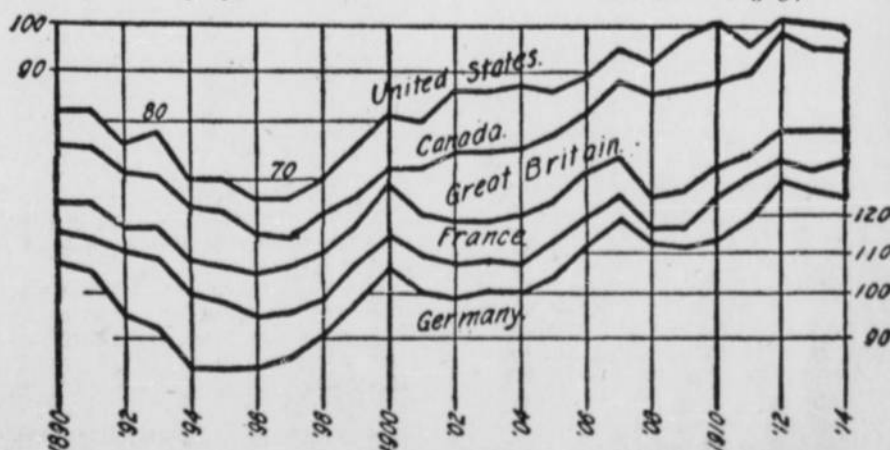
people gain it averages up right." But when your house is robbed it is pretty cold comfort to be told that what has been taken out has not been destroyed, but the robber is enjoying it, therefore "on the average" there is just as much well-being in the country as before. Or if you were told that while farmers suffered between 1920 and 1922 to the tune of billions of dollars, the industries of the country gained that amount, and therefore the average American was about the same, you would not be very much interested. You would say, "But it belonged to me, not the robber." That is the real evil. It is a social injustice, because some people have gained at the expense of other people what really belonged to those other people.

### Trade is Disturbed

It is the same kind of an evil you would have through an expansion and contraction of a bushel basket or any other unit of commerce. We stabilized all these other units, the bushel basket included. The dollar has not been stabilized, but the confusion that would be caused by the unstable bushel basket is of no consequence compared to the confusion caused by the unstable dollar. Every place you use the bushel basket you use the dollar on the other side of the trade. Every time you use the yardstick, or any other commercial unit, for selling something, you use the dollar on the other side. Therefore when the dollar is disturbed it disturbs trade as much as it would be disturbed if all the other units were simultaneously changed—the bushel, the cord, the pound, the yard, the acre, everything else. Can you imagine how we could live in this world if all those units were constantly fluctuating? Yet, the havoc that would be wrought is nothing like the havoc wrought by the unstable dollar, and all the more because you do not realize it. If those units were to shrink or expand you would surely notice it, but you don't notice the dollar shrink and expand. Moreover, the dollar is used wherever other units are used as well as elsewhere. We trade not simply dollars for bushels, dollars for pounds, dollars for yards, dollars for cords, etc., but also dollars for dollars. Dollars today are exchanged for dollars a year hence, or ten years, 50 years, 99 years hence. That is where the real trouble comes. Men buy present dollars for future dollars and not only do they not see that the dollar changes, but they could not help it if they did see it.

Now, let us look at the other side, deflation. When deflation occurs the people who gained before now lose and the people who lost before now gain. Let us take a farmer who had his farm mortgaged in 1920 and had to pay, say, on a mortgage of \$20,000, \$1,000 a year interest. In 1920 he might be making \$5,000 altogether and have \$4,000 left to

Turn over to Page 34



Price Movements in Five Gold Standard Countries before the War.



# Among the Doddies in 1926 *A critical review*

By RAILBIRD

**D**URING the year just closed Aberdeen-Angus cattle made one of the finest displays at all of the leading fairs throughout the Dominion of Canada that the people of this country have ever seen. Western Canada was naturally particularly favored, because it is in that part of the Dominion that the breed finds the greatest favor, and it is also there that we find the greater number of large exhibitions. Large numbers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle were to be seen at every show from Brandon early in July, to Westminster and other coast shows in August and September. The breed has as usual been the dominating influence at practically all of the leading fat stock shows, and although it did not secure as many grand championships as it has on many former occasions it invariably led all others in the matter of prizes won in the inter-breed competitions.

## Western Canada Exhibitions

The exhibition season in Western Canada was again opened at Brandon in the last days of June and early days of July. The great herd of cattle from Glencarnock made a wonderful display at this show, and the quality of their entries was so high that every first prize in the show went to that herd. James Turner, of Carroll, had a good herd on exhibition, and the remainder of the competition came from the herd shown by J. Story, of Grand View. The Glencarnock aged bull, Permit 9th, was in condition to duplicate easily his feat of last year in winning the first in his class, the grand championship and the Scotch medal for the best animal of the breed shown. The reserve to the grand champion was Edward Glencarnock, the leading herd sire at Glencarnock, and an outstanding son of Blackcap Revolution. In the female classes Elbina, the Glencarnock aged cow, was the winner and the senior champion. Karama of Glencarnock 2nd, a champion of former days, stood second, with Queen Quail, last year's winning cow and grand champion female, in third place. The junior champion, Blackbird of Glencarnock 14th, defeated Elbina for the grand championship in the female section, final returns showing that all four championships and all reserves had been secured by the McGregor herd.

While the Brandon competition was in progress the Northlane herd, owned by Harry Leader, of Burnside, was taking all of the prizes at Carman, where he was the only exhibitor. Following the Brandon and Carman shows, all of the exhibitors at both shows moved to Portage la Prairie, which by reason of that fact had one of the very best Aberdeen-Angus shows of the year. John R. Hume, of Souris, made the awards and found in Permit 9th his grand champion bull, with Blackcap Bard, the junior herd sire from the herd of Harry Leader, in reserve position. At this show the winning cow, Elbina, had revenge on her stable mate for the Brandon defeat, as she was made grand champion female. Pridista of Northlane 3rd, shown by Harry Leader, was the winning two-year-old heifer, and the reserve to the senior champion.

While the McGregor and Leader herds went to Dauphin, with the former continuing to Yorkton and the latter going to Neepawa and later to Estevan and Weyburn, the scene of really greatest interest shifted to Calgary. However, before discussing that show, we may say that both of the Manitoba herds mentioned made a strong showing on the B class fairs. The Northlane herd won practically 70 first prizes and 15 championships, and the two-year-old bull, Blackcap Bard, and the two-year-old heifer, Pridista of Northlane 3rd, were not defeated during the year. We

cannot say how many prizes were won by the Glencarnock herd, but it is a fact that they won most of the leading honors at the fairs visited during the period of the Calgary and Edmonton shows.

The competition at Calgary was of special interest as distinct from the Manitoba shows, because of the fact that it was entirely an Alberta show with the exception of the entries from the Congdon and Battles herd, of Yakima, Wash., U.S.A. The Alberta end of the show was supported by the herds of Thos. Henderson & Son, Lacombe; R. R. Buchanan, of Cowley; C. H. Richardson, of Bowden and Vauxhall Stock Farms, Vauxhall, Alta. James Douglas, of Caledonia, Ontario, made the awards and found his grand champion bull in Prince Marshall 7th, the Henderson herd sire. This bull is a beautiful type with plenty of character, and as a son of Earl Marshall has wonderful possibilities as a sire. Second to him was Prizemore 32nd, shown by Congdon and Battles. R. R. Buchanan, of Cowley, showed a Congdon and Battles bull for third place. The Vauxhall Farms took second in the two-year-old class on Revolution of Vauxhall, with Congdon and Battles first. Henderson secured first on Jacques, a home-bred bull of outstanding merit.

mate, Pride of Rosemere 59th, was the reserve. Thos. Henderson & Son had a beautiful heifer in Blackcap Henderson 2nd, to win the junior yearling class and Prim Pride of Vauxhall, a sweet little junior calf, won her class for Vauxhall Stock Farms. The Congdon and Battles herd was triumphant in the group classes, winning all firsts with Thos. Henderson securing the seconds and Vauxhall Farms the third prizes.

At Edmonton the following week the competition was not greatly altered, although the herd shown by C. H. Richardson, of Bowden, did not appear, and R. R. Buchanan returned home from Calgary. The ribbons were placed by Prof. Geo. E. Day, secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, who demonstrated his appreciation of the black skins by doing a very satisfactory job. Where there is a new judge there is always new interest, and this proved

the Glencarnock aged bull, Permit 9th, and the aged cow, Elbina. In the aged bull class, Henderson's Prince Marshall 7th, was second to the Glencarnock bull; Congdon and Battles were first on two-year-old bulls, with Prizemore 44th; Glencarnock was first on senior yearlings with Evader of Glencarnock, and Henderson again won the junior yearling class with his good bull, Jacques. This latter bull was junior and reserve grand champion. The two Rosemere heifers that had been winning right along were both defeated in their own class by stable mates, so they did not figure when the championships were awarded. In junior yearlings Glencarnock was first with the Brandon winner of the same class, Karama of Glencarnock 4th, defeating the Henderson heifer that had won this class at the two previous shows. Karama of Glencarnock 4th, was junior and reserve grand champion with Elbina taking the main award. The Glencarnock herd won the majority of the group prizes including the senior herd, the get-of-sire and the junior herd.

Prof. J. P. Sackville, of Alberta University, placed the awards at Regina the following week, and although the Henderson herd did not go to Regina

he had new competition again, because of the fact that the Northlane herd owned by Harry Leader, returned to the main circuit at this point. Permit again had little difficulty in heading his class and taking the grand championship, while the Leader bull, Blackcap Bard, was first in his class and reserve to the grand championship. These two bulls have been the most consistent winners throughout the year, neither having met defeat in his own class, and Permit 9th having been undefeated either in his class or in the championship contests. The awards in the other bull classes were much the same as at the previous shows.

Queen Quail won the cow class, with Blackcap of Rosemere 16, second, and Elbina, the Saskatoon grand champion, in third place. This was something of an upset that was a surprise to most people. The main change came in the two-year-old heifer class, where Harry Leader had his Pridista of Northlane in condition to win over Pride of Rosemere 59th, the Congdon and Battles entry. Pride of Rosemere 67th, was the winner in her class, and the grand champion with the Leader heifer reserve. The group classes were divided to some extent with Congdon and Battles on the long end. Harry Leader secured second for his get of Prizemore 12th, being defeated only by the get of Prizemore 9th, that has been undefeated in the United States during the past year.

## Eastern Canada Shows

The competition at the Canadian National Exhibition in September was decidedly keener than it has been for some time. Much of the strength of the competition was added by the visit of the Congdon and Battles herd, from Yakima, Wash., U.S.A. The awards were placed by F. W. Crawford, of United Livestock Growers, Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Ontario part of the display was from the herds of James Bowman, Guelph; B. Blackburn, Uxbridge; F. G. Todd, Lucknow; Geo. McAllister and Son, Guelph; and John A. Brown, of Galt.

Four aged bulls were headed by Middlebrook Prince 33rd, owned by Geo. McAllister and Son. He is a thick-fleshed bull, with a lot of character, and for that reason won over the more stylish Prizemore 32nd, shown by Congdon and Battles. The Rosemere herd was first in two-year-old bulls, junior

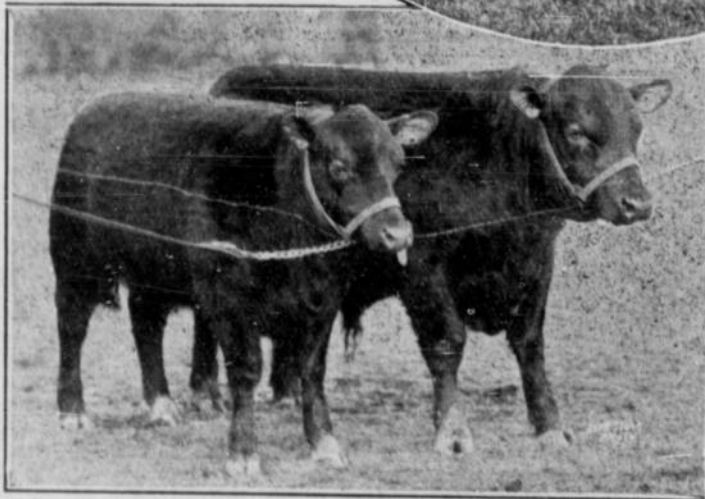


**Elapsis Boy**  
First prize winner in boys' class and reserve grand champion at the last Manitoba Winter Fair. Owned by Glen Campbell, Chater, Manitoba.



**Permit 9th**

The greatest show bull of the breed in Canada in 1926, having been grand champion wherever shown. Owned by Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Manitoba.



**Miss Quality of Belbeck and Black Monarch**  
First as junior heifer and junior bull at the Royal Winter Fair. Also reserve grand champion female and reserve grand champion bull at the same show. Second junior heifer calf and first junior bull calf and winner of first for pair of calves at Chicago International. Owned and shown by W. J. F. Warren, Belbeck, Sask.

The junior championship went to Blackmere 48th, from the Rosemere herd of Congdon and Battles.

Some very excellent females were shown, the Congdon and Battles herd winning the cow class, the two-year-old heifer class and the senior yearling heifer class with Blackcap of Rosemere 16th, Pride of Rosemere 59th, and Pride of Rosemere 67th. The latter heifer was the grand champion female, winning without difficulty, and her stable

mate, to be true at Edmonton. Prizemore 32nd from the Rosemere herd won the aged class and the senior bull championship, defeating the Calgary winner, but finally lost the grand championship to Jacques, from the Henderson herd, the first prize junior yearling bull which had previously been awarded the junior championship at Edmonton by Prof. Day. The placing in the two-year-old bull class was also reversed with the Vauxhall bull going to the top, and Congdon and Battles Prizemore 44th going second. Having commenced to change the standing of the animals in the various classes the

judge continued to create new interest as he proceeded. Barbara McHenry 39th, for Henderson, won the cow class from Blackcap of Rosemere 16th, but the two-year-old heifer, and the senior yearling held their positions as at Calgary, and again stood in the same order for the grand champion awards. The group awards were distributed a little more than in previous week, Henderson winning breeder's herd and junior herd, with Congdon and Battles first in all other groups.

The Henderson and the Congdon and Battles herds moved from Edmonton to Saskatoon, where they met the Glencarnock herd, shown by Jas. D. McGregor. The awards at this show were made by John R. Hume, of Souris, and he found his grand champions in



# Around Barn and Feed Lot



This heavy draft team, owned by B. H. More, Rouleau, Sask., won first in the non-professional class at Chicago, this being the first time a Canadian exhibitor has carried off that prize.

## Cream Grading Threatened

THE quality of the creamery butter put out by the three prairie provinces is one of the brightest spots in the dairy industry of Canada. In a new country, where dairying is in its infancy, it might be expected that the quality of the product would not be up to the standards of the older and more strictly dairy provinces. But the opposite is the case. At the great exhibitions in Toronto and elsewhere Western butter has been consistently successful in running off with the lion's share of the prizes. The West has no more striking achievement to its credit than the standard of quality it has attained in its creamery butter.

But there is a more important aspect of the matter than the winning of prizes. It is the reputation gained by western butter on the British market. Everyone who knows anything about that market knows that it is a hard one to satisfy in the matter of quality. It knows just what it wants and unless a product comes up to its standards the price is slashed. There Canadian butter must compete with the high quality product of Danish and New Zealand creameries and unless it matches their's in quality it is simply not wanted. It has been left to Western Canada to show English buyers and consumers that butter of the highest quality can be made in this country.

The creamery business on the prairies is an infant industry. As it continues to grow it will have a larger and larger surplus which must find a market in the Old Country. The maintenance of the reputation of the western butter on that market is a matter of vital importance. It will mean millions of dollars in the pockets of western farmers in the future.

Several factors have contributed to the high standard of quality of western butter, but the most important of all has been the system of cream grading adopted by the three provinces. Anyone who doubts this should have been in Ontario during the last few years to hear what has been said about it. The lower quality of the butter made there has been chiefly credited to the lack of cream grading. Last summer a start was made under the supervision of Dairy Commissioner George Barr. In the discussions leading up to the adoption of cream grading it has always been recognized, and the argument was used consistently, that the high place occupied by the western product was due to the system of cream grading in use out here.

In Saskatchewan, according to reports, a move is on to take a retrograde step in this matter by abandoning independent government cream grading and substituting therefore grading by the buttermakers. If such a move were made it would not be in the interests of the producers. How would the farmers like to have government wheat grading thrown overboard and grading put exclusively into the hands of elevator companies or others who buy the wheat? There would be just as much justification for one as for the other and there is no reason to believe that

the interests of wheat growers would suffer more by the abandonment of government grading than the interests of cream shippers would suffer by the following the proposed course.

Government grading, which properly administered, means grading by an impartial and disinterested as well as by competent graders, is working out satisfactorily in the other two provinces, and there is no reason why it will not work equally well in Saskatchewan. A further matter of tremendous importance is that any such move in one province would seriously undermine the system in the other two. A great deal of cream is shipped across provincial boundaries. The interests of the farmers demand that the greatest uniformity possible be observed throughout the prairie provinces in a matter of this kind. That is the reason why the recent meeting held in Saskatoon was attended by several representatives from Manitoba and Alberta. But while the pros and cons of the question were being discussed by departmental officials and creamerymen, the man who milks the cows and in fair or stormy weather gets his cream can to the station was not being heard from. It is up to the farmers of Saskatchewan to get busy on this matter and to see to it that the present policy of safeguarding their interests by having their cream graded by independent graders is maintained.

## Chokecherry Poisonous to Livestock

The Nevada Experiment Station has been investigating cases of poisoning alleged to be due to eating chokecherry leaves, and as a consequence have made out a damaging case against this familiar old tree or bush. They declare:

"The leaves are poisonous to cattle and sheep from the end of April to the end of August. After August they become less dangerous and by October they have lost their poisonous properties.

"Cattle and sheep do not relish the chokecherry leaves and will not eat them unless driven to do so by hunger. Fatal poisoning occurs on ranges where drought and overstocking strip the range of grass and other forage and thus force the stock to eat the chokecherry.

"It does not take a very large quantity

of the leaves to kill cattle. In experimental tests a fatal dose for a 500-pound animal is about one and one-half pounds of the leaves. A sheep may be killed by a little more than one-fourth pound.

"The fatal quantity must be eaten in one feeding; for the poison is thrown off rapidly by the animal's system; it does not accumulate nor does the animal become immune to the poison by eating small quantities of the leaves daily.

"Because the poison is thrown off so rapidly the animal may eat in the course of the day, in small lots several times the fatal dose without being poisoned. This explains the fact that the chokecherry bushes are often grazed without causing any losses of livestock.

"The poisoned animal becomes very uneasy, staggers, falls, goes into convulsions, breathes with increasing difficulty with eyes rolling and tongue hanging out. Then it becomes quiet, bloats and dies, usually within less than an hour after eating the leaves.

As with loco which is a widely spread weed, but does not claim a large number of victims, it is probably true that the leaves are not particularly relishing, and stock will only fall back on them when other feed is scarce.

## Teaching a Calf to Drink

In spring and summer the task of teaching the young calves to drink is often shunted to the women folk or the youngsters, but in winter the men usually come into their own. Most of them (both men and calves) do not like the process, though it is quite easy if tackled in the right way. Of course, a bit of patience and common sense are of great use at these times. Here, then, is the "right way":

Let the calf remain with the cow for a day or two, it will then know and like the taste of the milk, and will really be much more easily handled than if it had been taken from the cow immediately. Have the calf fairly hungry when you wish to give it the first lesson. A six or eight-quart pail is much more convenient than a larger one. Be sure the pail is clean and the milk warm; then, having your calf tied up you are ready to begin. Put the calf in a corner and push it up against the wall where it cannot jump all over the place. At this juncture watch out for your toes, for those of a young bovine are fairly sharp on pet corns. Place one hand underneath the calf's lower jaw and put one or two fingers in its mouth; when it begins to suck vigorously gradually lower its head into the pail, which is better held off the ground, as calves do not like to drink "up hill" too much at first. Then slowly withdraw your fingers and let it drink without. After a couple of feedings in this way most calves are completely "pail broken," whereas if you put your hand over the nose the calf will persist in bunting upward and splashing the milk every way. This method is also much better than the old way of seizing the calf's head in one hand and the pail in the other, and pushing the calf's head into the milk up to the eyes as I have seen some men do. Try it and see.—"Margaret."

## Horse Stall Floor

In response to a recent question about floors for horse stalls, will give my method. Several years ago I saw a floor of 2 x 4s laid edgewise and spaced one inch apart.

This floor extended the full length of the stall from back of the hind feet up in front of the front feet. Later I tried it out myself and found it the most satisfactory floor I have ever found. The 2 x 4s can be spiked together with inch blocks as spacers, or can be bolted together with long bolts running from side to side, with wooden or metal spacers. An iron hook mounted on the end of a fork handle is used to clean the cracks every day. Such a floor is safe, resilient to the horse's feet and keep the horse clean.

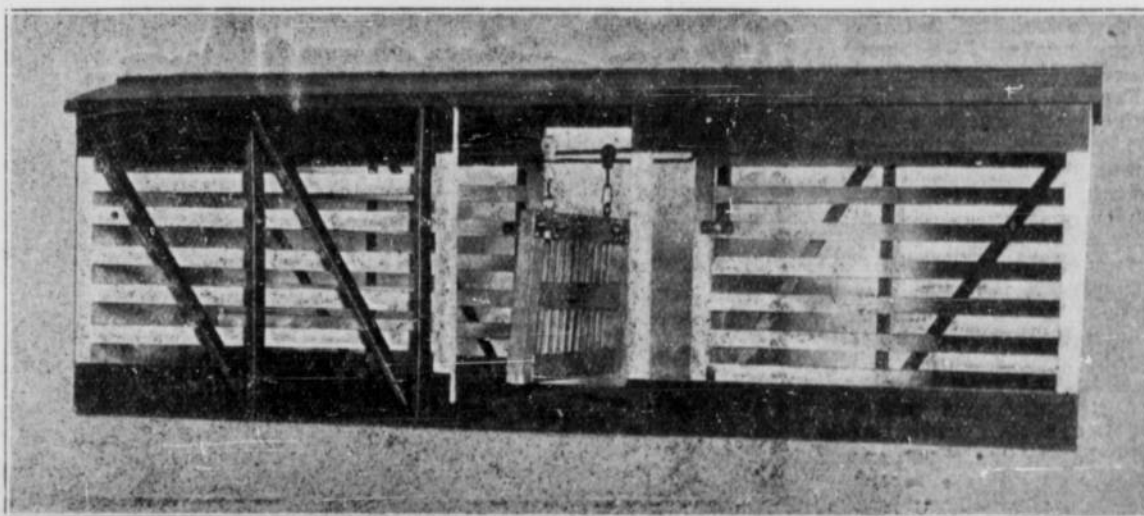
If the 2 x 4s are creosoted thoroughly before being used for this purpose they should give pretty good service, otherwise they would soon rot out. Also it would seem that such a floor should rest either on a concrete or a hard tamped gravel base to keep it solid.—D. W. Russell.

## Protect Mixed Shipments

With the rapid development that has taken place in co-operative shipping of livestock during the past ten years there has been a corresponding increase in the number of mixed shipments moving to our central markets. This practice of putting hogs, cattle and sheep in the same car has improved the shipping service to farmers at most of our country points, but it has increased the hazard and some losses have been caused that were unknown previous to the commencement of co-operative shipping. Owing to the use of insecure partitions many animals have been lost in transit and there has been a heavy annual wastage from dead, bruised and otherwise damaged animals. In fact, losses have been so heavy that insurance rates on mixed cars are 25 per cent. higher than they are on straight cars of either hogs, cattle or sheep. Partitions of a temporary nature always cost money and in many cases the cars have been badly damaged either when they were put in or when they were taken out. Bad partitions have also been responsible for a certain amount of unnecessary cruelty to animals in transit.

In order to meet the need, O. Freer, manager of the United Livestock Growers, has just designed a moveable partition, an illustration of which is shown on this page.

The partition is suspended from two tracks carried in the upper central portion of the car and can be run all the way from one end of the car to a point just beyond the door in the other end in order to permit the livestock to enter without interference from the partition. When one end of the car is loaded the partition is rolled into place and secured. The balance of the car may then be loaded. The partition may be partially turned or swung while in motion in order to pass any obstacle in the car and when in place is secured by a groove at each side of the car at the bottom and a heavy iron plunger bolt at each side at the top. It can be fastened in any one of several places along the body of the car and when not in use may be run back to the end of the car where it may be securely fastened and where it will not take up a space greater than five inches in width. It will be heavy enough to withstand the strain of the movement of the heaviest loads of livestock.



Model of Stock car equipped with Freer partition for separating mixed shipments.



# Touch Wood!

*Have you a pet superstition? If you are touchy about having people poke fun at it don't read this article! If you do, and it rouses your ire, take a little consolation from Mr. Macdonald's declaration that we're all plumb crazy, you in your way and he in his. It may be weather prophesying, or faith healing, or reading tea cups, but we've all been bitten by the bug at some time.*

By PETER MACDONALD

**S**UPERSTITION is the common possession of mankind. Everyone of us has a few pet superstitions which we cherish along with our dearest beliefs. We have built them into the arch which is made of our ideas. Pry them out and you threaten the whole structure. And so it makes us hot under the collar to have a single one of them assailed.

You've met people who told you they weren't superstitious. Hard headed business men maybe, who'd laugh if you told them it was going to be a cold winter because the muskrats had built unusually large houses. And yet those same men are mighty fussy about how the rest of the boys sitting round the table cut the poker deck. And Aunt Agatha may laugh at the person who won't walk under a ladder, yet it is a firm tenet in her faith that a frosty winter is more healthy than a mild one.

And there's the fellow who tells you that superstition is fast dying out. Says he, a hundred years ago, maybe? Today, why look at our schools and other educational facilities!

Zat so! That's an uncalculated libel on the quality of thinking that was done a century ago. Compare these two. One is from a long range weather forecast published as a regular feature in many Canadian and American newspapers, that has become gospel in many farm homes. The second is from Benjamin Franklin's almanac, published in 1736.

Our modern journal promises for January, 1927:

"A month of frequent and severe extremes. A moderate storm wave centring on January 2, followed by a severe cold wave that is expected to continue through the period of mild storm wave centring on January 9. A mild storm wave centring on January 17, which will also be the central date of the best 10 days of out-of-doors weather during the month. A severe storm wave centring on January 5, 11 and 25, expected to carry below normal average temperatures far to the southward.

Check this up against experience. Winnipeg was promised a storm centring on the 2nd; the first four days of the month were the most perfect weather we have had this winter. The promised storm was to be followed by cold weather lasting till the day of a mild storm on the 9th; actually Winnipeg had unbroken warm weather till the blizzard on the 9th. Perhaps the prognosticator will be more fortunate for the rest of the month. Were he to follow as crude a method as to draw his guesses out of a hat he should be right about half the time. Each time he hits it correctly his disciples would be ready with "I told you so."

## A Frank Fraud

Franklin, in his Poor Richard's Almanac, published 100 years ago, gives a complete weather forecast for the coming year, but he does it with his tongue in his cheek. He prefaces his almanac with the following ridicule:

"As to the weather, if I fall into the method my brother J—n sometimes uses, and tell you, 'snow here or in New England—rain here or in South Carolina—cold to the northward—warm to the southward,' and the like, whatever errors I might commit, I should be something more secure of not being detected in them. But I consider it will be of no service to anybody to know what weather it is 1,000 miles off, and therefore I always set down positively what weather my reader will have, be he where he will at the time. We modestly desire only the favorable allowance of a day or two before, or a day or two after the precise day against which the weather is set, and if it does not come to pass accordingly, let the fault be laid upon the printer, who, 'tis very like, may have transposed or misplaced it, perhaps

for the convenience of putting in his holidays; and since, in spite of all I can say, people will give him great part of the credit of making my Almanacs, 'tis but reasonable he should take some of the blame."

Weather predictions have always had great vogue among sailors and countrymen because favorable weather plays such an important part in the conduct of their enterprises. Surely it was a farmer who first declared that pigs can see the wind. It is amusing also to hear the cheerful empiric solemnly assure us that toads appearing at sunset, spider webs thickly woven on the grass, cows scratching their ears, goats uttering weird cries, and other barnyard phenomena are certain signs of changing weather. A fellow of the Royal Society, E. J. Lowe, investigated 361 cases of the above and found that they were followed 213 times by fine weather and 148 times by rain.

These things merely provoke humor, but one brand of credulity leads to another, and it is a matter of real regret when a charlatan can come into a district hard pressed by a succession of crop failures to separate farmers from their remaining cash by promises to make rain.

## A Dowser Defeated

Any Saturday night you care to start a heated discussion go into a village barber shop and cast doubts on the ability of water witches or dowsers to locate underground streams of water by means of a forked stick. Be bold enough to throw out a challenge like Claude Swan, of Parkside, Sask., and see how the believers in water witching will defend their time-honored sorcery.

Mr. Swan walked into a veritable chapel of communicants in the ancient faith of water witching and told of the experiences of a farmer, Dixon by name, for whom he worked in the Indian Head district.

Mr. Dixon was hauling water with a large four-horse tank for both house and stock, one trip each day. Quite a chore. He dug a well but struck fire clay and wisely abandoned further work on it. Hearing of a water witch in the vicinity he engaged him to practice his necromancy. And being a wise man in his day and generation, he got him to declare several possible well sites.

On each of these the despairing Dixon dug. In each case he struck fire clay at from 20 to 40 feet. "The last I heard of him," his erstwhile hired man said, "he was still hauling water."

As the confidant Swan concluded his story, one of the listeners whose faith had been outraged rose and declared that he would vindicate water witches for all time. He would go out and locate for Swan, and guarantee water within 30 feet.

"That's easy," the scoffer replied. "I can go out and locate it with my hat, as we are bound to strike it anywhere from five to 30 feet in this neighborhood."

"But," said the water witch, "I will tell you where it is closest to the surface."

What could be fairer? The trial proceeded.

Now, be it known, Swan had prospected for water along one whole side of his farm. He had dug over 20 holes to water with a post-hole auger and knew the ground he was prospecting—knew that it ranged from eight to 20 feet to water.

The water witch proceeded and sure enough he indicated his choice for a well site where the water was 20 feet from the surface. Swan's challenge still stood when he told the story to me. Any wizard of the forked stick who has an itch for gambling is invited to lay his wager.

## Ancient Dowsers Excelled

In any farm community one can gather dozens of stories for and against the water witch. But one has to go back to history to get some of the classic accounts of feats of the hazel wand, for those whose hands wield it now have lost the cunning of the medievals. In the days of Queen Elizabeth it was used to locate coal and other underground minerals. Had mineral oil been an article of commerce in those credulous days there is no doubt but what the art of locating oil wells would have been perfected, solving one of the most vexing problems of the modern promoter.

No matter. Far more wonderful feats have been performed with the forked stick than locating oil wells. There was the case of the remarkable diviner Jacques Aymar. In brief it runs like this:

On the evening of July 5, 1692, a vintner of Lyons and his wife were murdered in their wine cellar and the assailants escaped without leaving a trace of evidence. A rich peasant, Jacques Aymar, had been making claims that with his forked stick he could come upon the track of criminals and so ferret them out of their hiding

places. They led him to the cellar where the deed was done. He immediately became agitated; his pulse rose; the fork which he held in his hands turned down rapidly over the spot where the bodies had been found. Guided by his rod he threaded a maze of streets out of the city to the Rhone gate. The gate was closed, it being evening by this time, but the clever Jacques resumed his search the following morning. The forked stick took him 30 miles down stream to the military camp of Sablon, guided him unerringly by water as well as by land. Fearing the soldiery, he did not pursue his search in camp but returned to Lyons, only to be sent back by the authorities with letters guaranteeing his safety. But the prisoners had fled and Jacques followed them to Beaucuire. The authorities were becoming restless. Jacques was wasting good time. He had travelled 150 miles by river and road and yet no culprit. He had good need to produce one in short order.

But the trusty stick failed not. Straight to the gates of the Beaucuire jail. Straight to a knot of 14 or 15 prisoners. On all but one the stick remained quiescent. But on one hunchbacked wretch who had been brought in an hour before for stealing, the stick vibrated excitedly. By means known only to the police of those days, the hunchback was induced to confess and was later executed. We cannot doubt the story. It is told us by a good churchman, the Abbe Vallemont, who explains it on the ground of magnetism. It is too bad to spoil the story by telling how Jacques Aymar was called to Paris by the Prince of Conde who put him to the scientific test, where Aymar failed ignominiously and confessed his fraud.

## Suggested Employment for Twig

But the believers in divination need not despair, for the journals of antiquity provide them with proof far outweighing the damaging case of Jacques Aymar. Divining rods have been successfully used to find lost articles. They have even been used to find the parents of a foundling left to the mercy of the world. The masters of the art are no more, or the sceptics could be confounded today in innumerable ways. We could unravel many legal tangles by finding the father in cases of doubtful parentage. We could, doubtless, find promoters of companies after the first big dividends have ceased. And think of the potential value to liquor enforcement officers in search of stills.

City breeds like to assure each other that in these sophisticated days superstition finds its refuge only among rustics. And they persist in that view, even though every down town city block has its astrologist, its palmist, or its phrenologist.

The war gave astrologists a great opportunity. During its whole course British astrological almanacs were filled with predictions on the course of military events for the coming year. These were couched in characteristically vague language so they could be easily made to fit a wide diversity of events. If the astrologer had any luck at all the precise event was held up to the public as a fulfilment of prophecy. The critical observer knows that one success offsets a half a dozen failures in forming public opinion. There is something startling about accurate foreknowledge. It smacks of the supernatural. The uncritical mind overlooks failure—feels that he may have mis-interpreted the prediction, or that there is some explanation which the silent author is entitled to give.

The celebrated English astrologer, Raphael, got too bold and predicted the death of the Kaiser in 1917. As long as he confined himself to the jargon of his creed and talked about "the moon striving in Leo means a short and painful end for a wicked leader's life," that



In the Lea of the Windbreak. On the Farm of A. Heyer, Neville, Sask.



# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

*Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None*

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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Artist: ARCH. DALE

VOL. XX WINNIPEG, JANUARY 15, 1927 No. 2

## One Hundred Thousand

Nine months ago when The Guide was changed from a weekly to a semi-monthly publication the aim and purpose was to give our readers a very much improved journal and at a lower price. We believed that such a change would meet with general approval. The subscription price was cut in half and month by month we set ourselves seriously to the task of providing a larger and better journal. At heavy expense we provided the finest colored magazine covers with illustrations from the brushes of prominent artists. We searched the country for the most modern developments in agriculture. We secured the experience stories of practical farmers in meeting their problems at home. We rounded out our news service of farmers' organizations. We secured better fiction stories and maintained and enlarged the former popular features of our paper. In every way we endeavoured to make improvements. Our editorial policy alone was unchanged "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

We are glad to be able to say that the new Guide has been received with a welcome beyond even our most sanguine expectations. For the first few months we received comparatively little comment but since the conclusion of the busy season on the farm we have had a steady stream of letters voicing commendation and congratulation. The commendation has moreover been manifested in the most tangible manner possible. A literal flood of new and renewal subscriptions has poured into our office. The circulation of The Guide has risen rapidly and just as we entered the new year it passed the 100,000 mark—the highest mark of approval ever received by a farm journal in the Dominion of Canada.

Not only by our readers, but also by advertisers who patronize The Guide has there been a decided approval of the change. It is highly satisfactory to have made such a revolutionary change in the publication of The Guide and to have it received with such wide general favor.

Looking forward into 1927 we have plans to improve The Guide still further in order to render a still better service to our readers. The prairie provinces constitute one of the most rapidly developing and we believe the most progressive agricultural community in the world. To serve this community in the most efficient manner possible is the purpose for which The Guide is published. We shall endeavor in every way to live up to the opportunities and to the responsibilities of the important position in which The Guide has been placed in serving more than 100,000 readers.

## The Maritime Problem

Probably the most thorny problem which the government will have to deal with during the present session of parliament will be that arising out of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate conditions in the Maritime provinces. The Commission spent something over three months

hearing interested individuals and public bodies and making additional private investigations. While they found no one cure-all for the economic grievances of the Maritimes they have recommended a very far reaching and a very expensive program of economic benefits.

In order to set the Maritime provinces upon their feet economically and to provide justice for the million people living in that part of the Dominion, the Commission has recommended an increase in the federal subsidy amounting to \$1,600,000 annually; a 20 per cent. reduction in freight rates on the National and Canadian Pacific Railways in the Maritime division, the loss to be met by federal government subsidies to the two railways; capital improvements in the Prince Edward Island railway; additional ferry service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland; extensive improvements in all important Maritime harbors with statutory harbor commissions for Halifax and St. John; trade treaties with the United States to provide freer entry for forest and fishery products to be given immediate consideration; coking plants costing \$11,000,000 to use Maritime coal; immediate consideration by the Tariff Board of the tariff on coal and steel; a bonus for manufactured steel when Canadian coal is used in its production; a special tribunal to enquire into the request that the Dominion government take over the New Brunswick railways; special efforts toward Maritime immigration and other minor recommendations.

From a careful reading of the report it would seem that nearly all requests that were made during the course of the investigation have received the approval of the Commission and their adoption will entail an enormous subsidy which the rest of Canada will pay out to the Maritime provinces. While it is quite true that the Intercolonial Railway was not built as a business proposition and consequently is 250 miles too long, it is equally true that the Intercolonial for many years did not meet its own operating expenses to say nothing of the interest charges on the capital expenditure. In a lesser degree the same conditions apply today even with increased freight rates. The 20 per cent. reduction recommended by the Commission will mean a loss of several million dollars in operating revenue and an equal or greater loss in interest to be met by the rest of Canada. Increased duties on steel and coal will mean an increased cost of living and production throughout the rest of the Dominion. Thus the recommendations of the Commission affect the rest of Canada almost as seriously as the Maritimes.

The finding of the Commission in regard to the agricultural industry, which they admit is the largest and most basic in the Maritime provinces, is notoriously weak. To put it bluntly, they find that the backward condition of Maritime agriculture is due solely to the lack of enterprise on the part of the farmers and the provincial governments. They proceed to prove their statements by an estimate that \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of food stuffs were imported into the Maritime provinces last year of which those provinces could have produced the major portion themselves. This statement, even if true, proves nothing, and to have it submitted as the sole proof of the lack of enterprise of Maritime farmers indicates mighty little interest in agriculture generally. The Commission overlooked the fact that the Maritimes export large quantities of food stuffs, some of the exports being to the same provinces from which imports are received. The Commission overlooked the fact also that the Maritime provinces lying right alongside the world's greatest consuming market are shut out of it by the protective tariff. Not a word do we find in the report of the slow but

steady strangulation of agriculture, fishing and manufacturing industries in the Maritime provinces since they entered Confederation and Canada adopted the protective system. The Maritime provinces, rich and productive, have been the victims of our protective tariff system, yet strange to relate not only the Royal Commission but the Maritime people themselves are not generally yet alive to that fact.

A heavy cut in the protective tariff, together with free access to the American market, would do more to re-establish prosperity in the Maritimes than all the recommendations of the Royal Commission. But shut out of the American market and hemmed in by our own protective system Maritime industry is throttled and the Maritime provinces cannot prosper. The Commissioners have evidently accepted the present fiscal system and the Maritime position of economic isolation as permanent. Their recommendations will cost an enormous amount of money annually and even then will not restore Maritime prosperity in the degree hoped for, yet apparently there is no demand from the Maritime people themselves for economic freedom with the great opportunity which would naturally follow.

## More Light Needed

It is a pleasure to note the growing interest in the sensational exposure of the political campaign funds donated to both the Liberal and Conservative parties by the big brewers and distillers. It is rather curious, however, that no provision has yet been made for any real probe into the matter. From what has appeared on the surface it is very evident that the big brewers and distillers provided the Liberal and Conservative campaign managers with huge funds for election purposes. It is also evident that in donating those campaign funds the liquor interests considered that they were purchasing protection for themselves and immunity from punishment for flagrant violations of the law.

During the investigation which took place a year ago it was found that a number of officials of the department had accepted bribes or presents or favors of different kinds and they were promptly removed from their official positions, yet apparently the bribery and corruption on the part of the liquor interests was not confined to individual officials in the department. They felt it wise to contribute to the campaign funds of both parties in an endeavor to buy up the whole parties. The individuals who accepted bribes have been punished so far as they have been discovered. But what about the moral responsibility of the representatives of the two old parties who carried on their election campaigns with funds donated by the liquor interests who have been bedeviling the whole public life of Canada. What has been the effect of these campaign fund contributions upon the enforcement of the law? This surely is a matter within the scope of the investigating commission. This commission should be instructed to probe the matter to the bottom and find out who donated the campaign funds, how they were donated, who received the money and how it was spent and what effect, if any, these contributions have had on the enforcement of the law.

Unless this matter is proceeded with by the investigating commission without any undue delay it should be brought to the attention of parliament. Our western members whose campaign funds were raised in broad daylight and contributed by the electors themselves would be well advised to let as much daylight as possible into the system by which the two old parties raised their campaign funds. Secret campaign funds have been one of the greatest sources



of evil in the political life of Canada and undoubtedly have done more to demoralize our public life than any other single factor. Now is the time to have this matter cleared up. Let the investigation proceed until all the facts are brought to light. The public is entitled to know where the money comes from. And after the investigation is completed there should be legislative enactments provided to give full publicity to all campaign fund contributions both before and after elections are held. Undoubtedly there will be a real effort made to keep the lid on, but it has been opened just sufficiently to give an indication of the nasty mess that should be uncovered. Campaign funds are not solely the business of a handful of men in the two old parties. It is the business of the people of Canada that is affected and they are entitled to know who is financing the election campaigns. Let the investigation proceed.

### A Valuable Gift

More than 20 years ago the Dominion government made provision to supply settlers on the prairies with an abundance of trees of various kinds to plant around their homesteads. Many thousands of settlers have secured from the Indian Head Forestry Station sufficient trees to plant extensive windbreaks and shelter belts, and many attractive and comfortable homes as a result are now scattered all over the prairies.

Yet there are many thousands of farm homes without a tree or even a shrub in their vicinity. There are children on the prairies who have never seen a tree large enough to climb. Everyone of these homes would be not only more comfortable but would have a very much higher cash value on the market if they were surrounded by trees. All the trees necessary for the purpose can be secured without charge. They are free, and

are provided for by an annual appropriation voted by the Canadian parliament.

Every settler on the prairies who has not already planted sufficient trees should make application to the Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask., for enough trees to protect his buildings. Applications must be made one year in advance. For planting in the spring of 1928, applications must be made before March 1, 1927. This provision has been found necessary as a result of experience. The land upon which the trees are to be planted must be summerfallowed during the intervening year and inspected by one of the Dominion inspectors who also gives the settler every assistance in laying out his plantation. This is one of the greatest gifts which can be provided to prairie settlers, and it is unfortunate that it is not more widely accepted.

It has been demonstrated that this country will produce an abundance of fruits for the farm home in every section of the prairie. All that is required is a shelter belt to afford protection from the drying winds of summer and the icy blasts of winter. Tree plantations make the home more comfortable, more economical, more homelike and afford opportunities for the production of fruits, flowers and shrubs which add much to the happiness of life.

The Toronto Star very justly insists that henceforth the Dominion delegates to the Imperial Conferences should not attend as guests of the British government, but that their expenses should be paid by the Dominion governments which they represent. In the past the British government has invited the delegates to the Imperial Conference and has provided elaborate hotel accommodation and entertainment, the heavy bill for which has been footed by the British government. The new declaration of equal and inde-

pendent status for the Dominions and Great Britain would render a further continuance of this system an absurdity. Canadian delegates should go to the Imperial Conference as representatives of the Canadian government and their expenses should be paid out of the Canadian public treasury.

The Judicial Proceedings Bill which forbids English newspapers from publishing the details of divorce cases passed the House of Lords recently. This will deprive a number of British journals of their most sensational reading matter. It will probably affect most seriously some of those that have been circulating quite widely in Canada in recent years. This type of legislation is moving in the right direction. If newspapers and other journals cannot refrain from the publication of filthy stories then the only remedy is to regulate the press by statute.

It is estimated that in 1925 there were 77,343 fewer farms in the United States than in 1920, and that during the same period the farm population decreased from 31,500,000 to 29,000,000, a reduction of 2,500,000, or 8 per cent. In the same five-year period the total population of the country increased by 10,000,000. The trend is rapidly toward a condition in which the United States will be a heavy importer rather than an exporter of food products. As Canada has to depend largely on foreign markets for the products of her farms there is no cause for alarm in the course things are taking south of the line.

The League of Nations, says the Manchester Guardian, gives Europe the opportunity of deliverance from her fears and that is the first step toward creating a peaceful Europe.



Holding Down the Lid



## Canadian Cattle in Britain

By W. A. WILSON  
Agricultural Products Agent

**T**HE live cattle from Canada that have come to the British markets during the past few years have created rather more than average interest among buyers. It is chiefly because, in addition to the fairly good type, conformation and condition of flesh, they possess a remarkably good record of health. Post-mortems seldom reveal even a trace of disease, and in this respect our cattle are practically in a class by themselves. It means that no offal is condemned by local health authorities, and the butchers' profit is not, therefore, interfered with. The trade in these by-products is important and when butchers can figure on getting cattle that have sound livers, etc., that can be sold at a profit, naturally they want to buy them and the Canadian sale ring offers the opportunity.

The farmers who buy feeders have also learned of the advantage of vigor and health in Canadian cattle. A healthy and good foundation for immediate gains in weight, and mostly rapid gains at that, appeals to them, because it means rapid turn-over and profit on their investments. It also reduces the risk of having one or more animals that do not show gains in weight. If the percentage of this class of bullock is high, heavy losses may follow, consequently the buyer tries to select as carefully as possible in order to escape this risk and not a few have learned how well the Canadian cattle meet the situation.

### Room for Improvement Here

We do not occupy quite the same enviable position with regard to the type and conformation of our cattle in comparison with some others, but at the same time they compare well with many cattle. That, however, offers little, if any, justification for having only an average or medium standard for type and conformation to our credit. There is a good deal of variety evident in our shipments and a comparatively small percentage of "undesirables" discount both the sale price of the lot and the reputation of Canadian bullock as a whole. The importance of a national reputation for any commodity can scarcely be over-emphasized and if we could bring the quality of all our export cattle up to the standard of the best 25 per cent. now shipped, the average value would be noticeably higher.

### Diverse Interests

Not all buyers are enthusiastic about Canadian cattle, because there are dealers, butchers, and feeders who have interests, direct and indirect, elsewhere. They are out to safeguard those interests and the arrival of a few undesirable bullocks offers the opportunity for an effort to discredit the lot. This effort may be extended to include prospective buyers who have not had a chance to see whole cargoes discharged—and many of them have not this chance—with the result that their business may be diverted readily to other sources of supply.

Our bullocks have not been offered for sale in all market areas yet, and the limited volume of shipments restricts expansion. It is, therefore, worth considering how the circulation of adverse reports can be, in the meantime, also restricted. In the writer's opinion the most effective method is to select carefully the cattle for stall feeding or pasturing in Canada, and subsequently for exporting, which, with a similar selection of store cattle, the basis of the criticism can be wholly removed.

The goodwill of buyers and a good reputation is easier lost than won. Early in our export cattle trade a good impression has been made, although everything has not been perfect. Some butchers, for instance, refuse to buy Canadian cattle, if they know them as such, giving as their reason that the meat is too coarse in texture and sometimes tough, even after the bullock has been fed for months in Great Britain. This prejudice—because it is nothing else—is difficult to break down and it will take time. By selecting for quality we will convince the multitude of "doubting Thomas's" of the virtue and value of Canadian beef.

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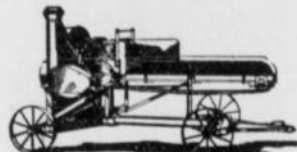
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## Axminster Wheat

*Samuel Larcombe, one-time world's wheat champion, releases his new creation, a rust-resistant wheat, for general distribution*

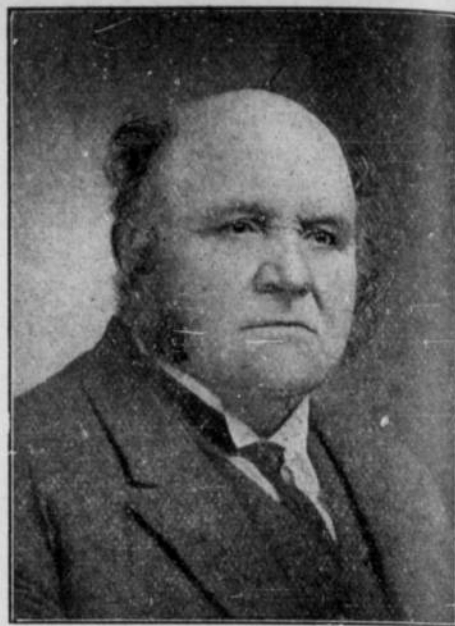
**I**F you would hear a story of vision, of devotion to a set task, and of persistence in the face of disappointment, give ear to the account of how almost any of our wheat varieties have come into being. The story of Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, Man., and his new wheat, Axminster, which is being offered to the general public for the first time in 1927, is no exception. Indeed it is a story in which the romantic plays more than a common part. For Larcombe commenced his search for a rust-resistant wheat at an age when most men are passing life's burdens on to younger shoulders, and every step in his progress has been attended by anxiety lest the great enemy overtake him before the goal should have been reached.

For breeding a new variety of wheat is no short-time undertaking. Back in 1916, Mr. Larcombe sowed his first Marquis. With justifiable pride he watched that 50-acre field develop into the promise of a 36 to 38-bushel crop. In the breathing spell before harvest the old gentleman went to Brandon Fair, as is his wont, to renew old acquaintanceships. Alarming rust rumors were abroad. Mr. Larcombe went home full of apprehension. One glance told him all there was to know. His beautiful Marquis field was doomed like the rest of the crop, and eventually yielded 10 bushels to the acre.

That fall Manitoba took its belt in one notch. Unless a variety of rust-resistant wheat could be produced with the least possible delay, that belt would be pinched in notch by notch. Larcombe reasoned, and so, to the task of originating such a variety, this man, then 65 years of age, addressed himself.

His boys, realizing the magnitude of the task ahead, regarded Larcombe's determination as an old man's whim and wished him luck in a hopeless sort of way. Neighbors who had laughed at his previous departures from orthodox ways, winked good humoredly. Friends that knew the limits of his financial resources and scientific training tried to dissuade him. But Larcombe was fired with a purpose and a plan.

Back in his Devonshire boyhood, he remembered a disastrous potato blight



Samuel Larcombe

that swept over the west of England. On that occasion the farmers had saved the tubers from the few plants that escaped the blight. These disease-free tubers were multiplied and became the dominant strain in Devonshire. Perhaps because the strain was blight resistant, perhaps because the conditions for blight did not recur, but at all events blight did not again visit Devonshire.

### The First Long Search

This recollection provided Larcombe with his plan. For three days he combed the Marquis field for heads that were not rusted, but the search availed nothing. On the fourth day the boys started the binder and he followed it. At last he found one head—one solitary head that was bright and healthy.

In another field Mr. Larcombe had a variety known as Devonshire Red, a hard red spring wheat of good milling quality which, although it has considerable merit, has been given up at Birtle because its all-round performance does not equal that of Marquis. This field also furnished one rust-free head. Grains from these two heads were sown side by side in 1917 and the plants cross-pollinated.

Since 1917 Manitoba has had several bad rust years, and in each one Mr. Larcombe has continued his search for non-infected heads in rusted crops. 1921 and 1922 furnished him with heads of White Fife, Ruby and Prelude, and these strains were crossed on the original hybrid. In 1922, Mr. Larcombe possessed a pound of the new rust-resistant wheat, which he now calls Axminster, and this was multiplied to 64 bushels in 1924, and last year, with the aid of 20 other seed growers, to a sufficient quantity for general distribution.

### Methods Criticized

Mr. Larcombe is a self-taught biologist, and he frankly admits wide departures in his method of procedure from the standards of the schoolmen. During the 1916 rust epidemic he fitted up a small portable house and lay in the fields all night with a searchlight to watch the movements of rust spores flying like dust particles in the air. Whether his conclusions as to the behavior of rust spores become discredited or not does not much matter. What the grain grower wants to know is the ability of Axminster to withstand rust.

The testimony of his own neighbors is the most reassuring. M. P. Mountain, president of the Manitoba Seed Growers Association, who lives in the Birtle district, and has had an opportunity to watch Axminster year by year, gives The Guide a sober, critical judgment which seems to summarize the best local opinion. He says that while Axminster is not entirely rust resistant, it is sufficiently so to double the yield of Marquis in rusted years, and be at least two grades better than that variety when both are subjected to rust.

Mr. Larcombe estimates that if Axminster had been available, and generally sown, in 1925, a bad rust year, on the basis of the difference in yield between Marquis and Axminster



Four typical heads of Axminster. These heads actually measured from 4 to 4½ inches in length.

Turn over to Page 33

## AT THE PACIFIC COAST

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# CANADIAN NATIONAL

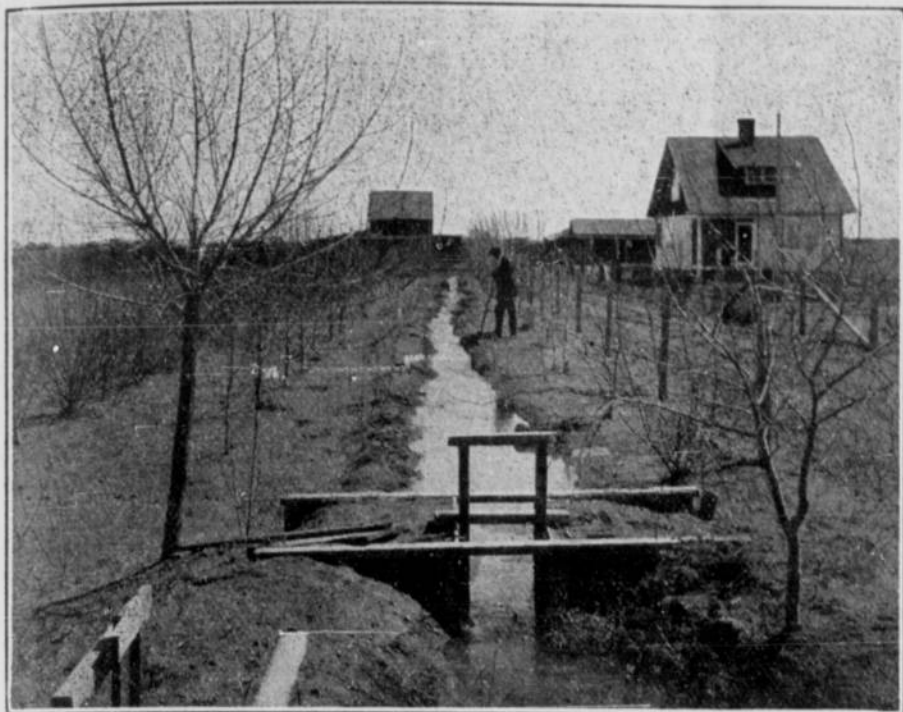
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TRAVEL VIA VANCOUVER TO POINTS IN  
WASHINGTON, OREGON, CALIFORNIA



## Afield with Guide Farmers



Along an Irrigation Ditch in the Brooks district.

### Economical Threshing Crew

Reading in The Grain Growers' Guide of November 15, an article entitled, Best Threshing Combination, I came to the conclusion that the author must live in a district where straw does not grow very long. In our district, which by the way is chiefly coarse grains, we get a very rank growth of straw. Having threshed for 19 seasons in this district with both large and small outfits, I have come to the conclusion that a one-man outfit or a two-man outfit is the most economical. By a one-man outfit I mean a machine that will stand one pitching steady without slowing down or choking, or with the engine pounding its head off. A 22-inch separator with 25 or 27 horse-power engine works very satisfactory, with four bundle teams pitching their own loads on and one man to run the outfit. This works very economically.

A two-man outfit needs no less than a 32-inch separator with 60 horse-power, if steam, or slightly less if run with oil engine. Not that the steam engine is not as powerfully rated as oil engines, but if there is not ample power on all loads, a steam engine fires hard with straw. This outfit can be operated with line men and sheaf loader: two men fire and run both ends, one man to haul water and straw if water is not too far away, one man on sheaf loader, and five bundle teams. With oil engine this same size outfit is operated with two men less, there being no fireman and no tank man. This size outfit will take two men pitching in steady, without waiting for the separator to get rid of the straw or the operator to be constantly waiting for trouble due to overloading.

Having had quite a bit of experience with outfits of all sizes, and there are all sizes and makes in our district, I think these two outfits mentioned are both economical in our district. A 28-inch separator with 30 or 40 horse-power is neither a one nor two-man outfit. No man likes to stand with a sheaf on his fork ready to drop it on the reeder, only to hear the operator yell, "steady! she's tough going today." Such is the situation in this district.

Would like to hear from someone else through The Grain Growers' Guide what their experiences are.—Thos. Slater, Lemberg, Sask.

### 1927 Sawfly Year

Prof. Strickland of Alberta University, whose predictions with regard to insect infestations have been borne out too often to have his present warning lightly treated, declares that the wheat-stem sawfly is on the increase in Alberta, and that in 1927 there will be a heavy loss unless prompt and conscientious eradication work is undertaken on a big scale by the farmers of the province as soon as the season opens.

His recommendation is to plow all infested stubble to a depth of not less than six inches, using a mouldboard plow to which a jointer has been fitted to make certain of a good job of turning under all stubble. The purpose of this is to press the open end of the wheat stubs so firmly against the ground that the emerging sawfly is imprisoned.

"In order to obtain the most certain results this plowing should be done in the fall," says Prof. Strickland. "When this is impossible, spring plowing, the earlier the better, is satisfactory, provided the stubble is well inverted and the soil is packed with a heavy packer. Sawflies can escape through four inches of loose dry earth, but are unable to do so if the soil has been packed while it is still moist.

"So essential is it that this plowing be done that the sawfly has been included in the Pest Act of Alberta, and all farmers in those districts in which the sawfly is still confined to the edges are required, from now on, to plow in all infested stubble around the edges of their fields. Any neglected field is liable to be the starting place of the wheat-preferring strain, which will rapidly spread from it throughout the entire district.

"A serious difficulty must be faced in those districts in which the type of soil renders the use of mouldboard plows impractical. Rarely can the soil be properly inverted with a disc plow.

#### Utility of Stubble Burning

"In these districts it is advisable that the following methods be adopted:

"Ordinary stubble-burning is useless for the destruction of sawfly grubs. They simply retire to the bottom of the stub as the fire passes over, and are unharmed. Experiments conducted at the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge, indicate that if a few inches of straw be spread over infested stubble, and be then burned, the heat that is generated will be sufficient to destroy the majority of the grubs. In these districts, therefore, it is advisable to spread straw where necessary as thickly as is possible with a manure spreader, burn it, and then plow thoroughly.

"In the spring the wheat should be seeded very shallowly for a couple of drill-widths around all fields in order that the grubs of all sawflies which have entered this part of the field will be held as close to the surface as is possible in the following fall.

"We cannot as yet say how effective this straw burning will be, for it is stated that it proved to be valueless in Manitoba under the deep seeding conditions which were employed there in the fields in which this experiment was made. Fall burning should, in any case, destroy the protecting plug of sawdust in many of the longer stubs. This might so expose the hibernating grubs that many of them would perish during the winter."



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Prosperity is returning. This coming spring, things dreamed of and planned ahead during the leaner years will become realities. Many automobiles, radios, lighting systems, new houses, barns, etc., will be purchased. But with so much to do, what shall be done first? Decide now that the improvement of your home shall be your first consideration. Resolve to have a real home—

—AN ATTRACTIVE HOME that will keep the younger generation with you, one that they will always love and be sorry to leave.

—A COMFORTABLE HOME, warm in winter, cool in summer, bringing contentment to complete the joy of living.

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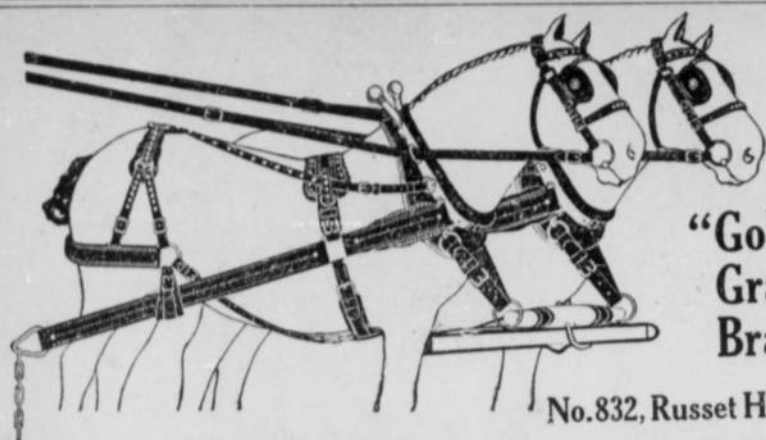
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## Will Damaged Grain Germinate?

Owing to the prevalence of bad harvest conditions while the 1926 crop was coming off there will be many farmers who are worrying about the advisability of sowing their own home-grown seed, all of which may be more or less damaged. Wherever possible it is advisable, of course, to dispose of all damaged grain and buy sound seed, but in many cases this involves severe financial strain. In many of these latter cases the weather damage to the grain is not such as to throw it out entirely for seed purposes.

Experience shows that except in case of very badly sprouted grain the germinating power of a weathered sample is not lowered much, and growth is actually quickened, but the plants from such seed do not have the same vitality in the early stages of growth. For instance, in the case of a late spring frost which froze off the tops, a field sown with damaged seed would not recover in the same way as plants from sound seed will.

The soundest advice is to use the best seed available. Experimentation shows beyond a doubt that it gives a stronger crop, better able to fight off the diseases and weather conditions that menace it, and a heavier yield of better sample. If a farmer is obliged to have recourse to sprouted samples for seed, he should obtain from the Dominion seed branch, or make for himself, a germination test. Where the germination count is appreciably low he may make up for it by heavier seeding per acre in order to ensure a given number of plants on a given area of land.

## Life of Farm Machinery

In the November edition of Seasonable Hints, E. S. Hopkins, Dominion field husbandman, summarizes approximately 2,000 replies which were received by him in answer to a questionnaire on the length of service which might be expected from different types of farm machinery. Mr. Hopkins' list appears here:

Machines	Eastern Provinces Years	Prairie Provinces Years
Walking-plough ...	20.0	19.4
Gang-plough .....	20.6	15.6
Disc Harrow .....	19.7	15.6
Cultivator .....	21.1	15.3
Spike-tooth Harrow .....	22.8	18.0
Packer or Roller ...	25.1	20.0
Grain Drill .....	25.1	15.1
Grain Binder .....	22.6	12.7
Mower .....	20.1	14.3
Tedder .....	20.7	18.1
Hay Rake .....	22.1	17.2
Hay Loader .....	21.3	12.9
Corn Cultivator ...	22.2	17.1
Corn Binder .....	20.6	13.2
Silage Cutter .....	19.3	16.1
Potato Planter ...	18.7	14.1
Potato Digger .....	16.8	17.3
Manure Spreader ..	18.2	13.1
Sleigh .....	21.0	18.5
Wagon .....	23.5	20.1
Cutter .....	21.2	12.9
Buggy .....	18.9	14.4
Tractor .....	12.1	11.4
Automobile .....	10.1	9.5
Motor Truck .....	9.8	8.9

Commenting on these figures, Mr. Hopkins says:

"These figures will make available a useful reference as to the average length of life which may be expected from various farm machines. With care, this lifetime may be prolonged while, on the other hand, excessive usage or careless handling will undoubtedly shorten the life below the figures given. It will be observed that the life of farm machinery is shorter in the prairie provinces than in Eastern Canada but the number of acres which are worked during the lifetime of each machine is considerably greater on the prairie. In fact, the average acreage of cultivated land among the farms examined in Eastern Canada was 76 acres while, on the prairie, it was 204 acres.

The annual cost of general farm machinery per acre of cultivated land, according to the information given by the correspondents, was \$1.36 per acre on the prairie and \$2.85 per acre in Eastern Canada. This cost includes depreciation, as based on the lifetime of the machines, current interest, repairs and housing. The reason for the smaller cost in the prairie provinces is due chiefly to larger-sized farms enabling each implement to cover a larger acreage each year. The item of expense incurred by machinery in the cost of producing crops is a relatively small percentage of the total cost. In the prairie provinces, the total cost of producing an average crop of wheat would be approximately \$16 per acre, of which only \$1.36, or 8.5 per cent., would be charged against general farm machinery.

"The chief factors influencing the length of life of farm machines are the number of acres which they have to work each year, and the care which is exercised in operating them. Naturally, when used on large acreages, machines will not last as many years as when used on smaller acreages but, on the other hand, the cost of operation per acre will be considerably smaller."

## Study Local Conditions

It is not so many years ago since the experimental farms were continually advocating the application of manure, green, as the only proper method. This does not agree with the practice which is carried out in England, where they have had generations of experience in applying manure; in fact, there, it amounts to, no manure, no crop, but they would never think of applying manure until rotted. Every farmer expends much labor keeping the manure pile levelled up.

The way I have figured it out, you must first study your land. If it is sour or hungry and never grows over much straw, there is no doubt that frequent and heavy applications will improve it; but if your soil is heavy and when you get moisture your straw grows four or five feet long, tending to be weak and lodge, I believe you had better keep barnyard manure off it. Leave that for the next generation. If you have low land slightly alkali, pile on the manure as thick as you can plow under and you will be surprised at the results. The poorest crop I ever grew was on high land in good condition, on which I had applied a heavy dressing of manure to make it better.

I would emphasize the necessity for having all manure well rotted before applying to land. Mind you, this does

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The Grain Growers' Guide

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not mean burnt. If the manure heats and comes out of the pile dry, you had better leave it there, as I believe in that condition it is worse than useless. Keep the pile level and if your section is very dry keep it tramped, and it will come out in a soft moist condition, which is the only condition in which to apply it unless you are accustomed to heavy rainfall.

First study your soil, then apply manure to wettest part of the farm, after you have acquired the necessary experience to handle your wettest spots you may experiment with the high. If you are in the dry belt be extra careful of your cultural methods before and after the application of manure. I believe the best and surest guide, as to this or any cultural methods, is the general practice of the best farmers in your district, as every section has conditions peculiar to itself. — G. M., Lanigan, Sask.

#### Chemicals for Weeds

The following definite endorsement of chemical sprays and dusts for controlling weeds in a growing crop, by Herbert Groh, of the experimental farms, is a striking contrast to the guarded and conditional recommendations usually made for this class of product.

"On one of our experimental stations last summer," says Mr. Groh, "a plot of hemp, badly infested with wild radish (similar to wild mustard) was treated on half its area with cyanamid dust. The weed insofar as it escaped immediate destruction received such a setback that the hemp at once took the lead and for the rest of the season smothered any dwarfed competitors that might have regained vigor. On the adjoining area the untreated wild radish got the lead and held it so effectively that in the second week of August the hemp was only half the height of that alongside, and the weed was rapidly maturing a crop of seed. In this particular instance the fertilizing value of the cyanamid to the crop was doubtless aiding.

"It is open to any farmer who has fields polluted with wild mustard or wild radish to provide himself with a similar object lesson next spring on such scale as may be according to his faith. Cyanamid happens to have been the agent used in the illustration cited, but other preparations on the market, like Hofer's Charlock Powder for dusting, and iron sulphate or copper sulphate (bluestone) for spraying, may be used. Essentials for success are, application early in the life of the weed, well before full bloom, even distribution of the material in correct amount, and in the case of dusts, application on a dewy leaf surface in the early morning of a bright day. Fuller directions will be furnished on application to the Division of Botany. These remedies can be used safely in cereal or grass crops, but not in clover; and it should go without saying that they are unnecessary in crops that can be cleaned by intertillage or by late spring cultivation before sowing."

#### Farm Equipment Week

The Wholesale Implement Associations in the western provinces are making arrangements to hold a Western Canada Better Farm Equipment Week, from March 21 to 26, 1927. Such a week has been a feature of the trade in the United States in the past.

Local dealers all over Western Canada will, wherever possible, put on special displays of their implement lines for farmers; demonstrations of power machines will be held. Literature, facts and figures will be presented to the farmers on the cost-cutting features in modern farm equipment of all kinds. The farm press, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and radio stations will be asked to co-operate in the project, so that farmers may have an opportunity to get complete information and facts on any types of equipment they may require.

The implement trade will be active, from now until March 26, in supplying their customers with all information which the farmers may require, while the importance of placing requirements for repairs for implements to be used next spring will be urged.

# Counted the bundles

and made a discovery  
worth money to all farmers

BY A MASTER FARMER

I thought I was as smart as any farmer. But I wasn't on binder twine. Last June I felt I was missing the most important point. Isn't it possible that balls of the same weight, but different makes, will vary a lot in length?

I put into my twine can an 8 lb. ball of Plymouth twine (the grade that's tagged 500 feet to the lb.) and made a point to count the bundles tied. That ball tied 1,608 bundles. Then I counted the bundles tied with an 8 lb. ball of another make I had been using. I got only 1,481 bundles.

#### 127 bundles more with Plymouth Twine

That didn't seem possible. I repeated the test, and each time I found that a ball of Plymouth twine ran its full guaranteed length while the other twines were about 8% shorter. That made Plymouth a better buy even at a higher price per pound.

You wouldn't believe such a simple thing would get by an experienced farmer year after year! Well it got by me — until I learned by actual test that Plymouth's guaranteed full length gives you most for your money.\*

#### Twine that breaks? Not for me!

And short length wasn't my only trouble. Before I got wise to Plymouth twine, harvesting time used to bring me continual grief. Break—break—break in the twine! Loose bundles! Loss of valuable time and grain! Then I found there's no grief in Plymouth Twine. No more wondering, "When's she going to break next?" I've sworn by Plymouth ever since.

\*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.

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*the six-point binder twine*

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# My Favorite House Plant

Some Guide reader friends tell why they have selected a certain plant to be their favorite in the house for winter time

## A Rose for Fragrance

**M**Y favorite house plant for winter is the double rose. It requires no extra attention, and blooms profusely during the coldest weather. The perfume from a rose is so fragrant.

It usually takes a rest in the fall after its summer blooming. In November fresh shoots with new leaves and buds appear. In about a month's time it has the first blossom. They last from eight to ten days, and other buds keep coming on and at its best there are often six blooms at once if the plant is large. Our plant at present is 30 inches high and has six new shoots. The first blossoms are usually the largest and they vary in color from a deep rose to a pure white.

After it is through blooming I cut off the top where the blossoms were, as it never blooms in the same place twice. These slips I put in water and plant later. Although I have been most unsuccessful so far in getting them started, the plant I have was started that way. I think the sure way would be from seeds and they can be procured at any of the seed houses. I change the earth early in spring and have found leaf mould mixed with fine earth best. I keep the soil loose around the plant, never allowing it to become caked.

I have found a west window is best suited for a rose. It needs plenty of sunshine, but not too strong as the leaves turn yellow and the blossoms do not last as long if exposed to the sun all day long.

Not only does the rose bloom for two months in the winter but in June it is just as lovely again. That is why it is my favorite plant.—Eva D., Man.

## Patience a Reliable Friend

"Spake full well, in language quaint and olden,

One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,

When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,

Stars, that in earth's firmament do shine."

The house plant I like best I know only by the name of Patience. I love it on account of its profusion of flowers, its beautiful appearance, rich and delicate and its everlasting bloom. It is like a reliable friend—always on the job.

It is also very easy to root. For instance, about three weeks ago, Miss Pussy wanted to see out and jumped up on the window sill, breaking off several branches. I picked them up and stuck them back into the flower pot. They scarcely drooped at all and are now blooming away as if still attached to the parent stalk. Another thing, it grows quickly and will become quite a large plant. Covered with its vivid flowers, it is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." I do not know how large it would become if the same plant were kept year after year as I always (generally in September) cut the tops down, throw out the roots and plant about four slips. One of the slips planted in September is now 15 inches high and throwing out branches on all sides. The others are doing their best to catch up.

The flowers are very delicate yet showy, a rose pink in color, about an inch deep and wide. The corolla is five-parted like a small pansy in shape, the two lower petals alike and two side petals alike, the top petal has a wee spur from Calyx showing slightly over the top centre. The Calyx is composed of two sepals, the lower sepal having a long curved pointed spur starting from just below the stem, pale pink in color, giving the flower a very unique appearance.

The leaves are glossy and light green in color, ovate heart shaped and serrated, with teeth pointing forward, very

prettily and delicately marked. Since September, when I cut it down, it has produced a great profusion of flowers, probably that's why it is named Patience. It requires little care, but is easily touched with frost. I put some leaf mould in pot which requires plenty of moisture. In the summer time when flowers are blooming everywhere in gardens and all over the prairies, we do not appreciate the house plants as much as in our long winter. Then they are a great comfort "whispering hope where're our faith grows dim." To the oft times shut-in prairie dweller, they brighten the days and stand as a "revelation of God's love" during the dreary time until the green gets back to the trees and the whole tail of feathers of winter time are all pulled out and gone.—Mrs. R. H., Sask.

## Bulbs for Beauty

When the white frosts of October turn the fields and forests brown, then we know that Old King Winter soon will don his icy crown—my thoughts always turn to fall planting bulbs to provide winter cheer. These include narcissi, daffodils, hyacinths, Chinese lilies and glory of glories, Easter lilies. Any of these are easily grown and the bulbs cost comparatively little. I always continue to have at least one kind every winter and on rare occasions when I am feeling real opulent I have several bulbs of each variety.

The Chinese lily and narcissus may be grown in a bowl half filled with pebbles and water. The roots grow very rapidly, twining themselves firmly around the pebbles and it is very interesting to watch their development. But the narcissus really is better grown in soil, like the other bulbs mentioned, which should be planted in rather shallow pans or ordinary flower pots, three or four inches apart, and just deep enough to cover the crowns in a rich loamy soil. The earth should be moist not wet and set away in the cellar or basement for six to eight weeks, in order that the bulbs may be well rooted before the tops begin to grow. This is very important if the blooms are to reach their maximum in size and number. They should be examined occasionally and if dry must be watered but if the cellar is cool and dark (as the ideal place for bulbs should be) very little evaporation will take place. At the end of six or eight weeks the bulbs should be gradually brought to the light and in an unbelievably short time they will be loaded with the most exquisite blossoms imaginable.

Exquisite is really the only word which expresses their beauty of color and form. The tulips come in various shades of red and yellow, also white; the

daffodils in delicate enchanting yellows; and hyacinths—who could ever describe their rare lovely pinks and heavenly blues. The perfume of any of the flowers is very sweet. A few blossoms will fill a room with their fragrance.

I should hesitate to name a favorite among the lots unless it is the Easter lily. It takes a little longer to mature than the others but is well worth waiting for. It is a pure waxen white and to me always seems "a little bit of heaven." The bulb costs a little more than the others, which may be bought for as little as two for five cents. All seed houses carry a full stock and are glad to quote prices on request.

One particularly good feature of these plants is that they will stand several degrees lower temperature than ordinary house plants, such as geraniums, begonias, etc., which sometimes get frosted on bitter winter nights in spite of our care. They require very little care except watering, which should be done quite freely after the buds begin to form. The blossoms will last for days if not put in the sunlight. If one has a variety of bulbs one may have blossoms from Christmas until Easter. The narcissi and daffodils come first, then tulips, followed by hyacinths and last of all the Easter lily. If only one kind is planted a succession of bloom is assured by planting every two or three weeks during September and October.

In my opinion there is no house plant that gives such glowing returns in the long cold winters of Western Canada as bulbs, for the amount of care and expense involved.—Mrs. R. A. P. Alta.

## The Wonder of Cactus Bloom

I like the Christmas cactus best because it is green the whole year around. Even when not in bloom, it is growing new young green shoots which make it look so fresh and green. But especially do I love it in the winter as it blooms when nearly all the other plants have finished blooming.

I love its beautiful pink waxy flowers. In a cactus plant of medium size there is an almost constant profusion of flowers for about two months. My cactus is eight years old and measures 30 inches across and 22 inches high and almost fills the window. Last year there were more than 100 beautiful pink flowers hanging two and three from the end of each spray of green. Everyone who sees it admires it.

I begged a slip from a friend about eight years ago and had no trouble whatever in getting it to grow and from the second year it has had blossoms on every winter. I transplant it every alternate summer, also wash the leaves at least once a month to keep them looking clean and fresh.

I have a central stake put in the flower pot and have tied all the longest branches up to it so that the flowers will not hang down and droop on the window sill. The cactus is not very susceptible to frost, yet on a very cold night I put it on a table back from the window.

I grew a tall flowering maple some years ago, also a very large pink ivy geranium, both plants at different times being loaded with flowers but I prefer the Christmas cactus to them all.

The Christmas cactus is a singularly beautiful plant, easily grown, requires but little attention and is suitable for our vigorous winter climate. These characteristics will be greatly appreciated by farm women.—Mrs. W. J. L. Man.

## This World

This world that we're a-livin' in,  
Is mighty hard to beat;  
You git a thorn with every rose,  
But ain't the roses sweet!

—Frank L. Stanton



George and Gerald, the two charming sons of Viscount Lascelles and H.R.H. Princess Mary.



# A Letter about Furs

A visitor in the city gives some interesting information to a prospective coat buyer

My Dear Elizabeth:

If it had not been for your request that I look at fur coats while I was in the city on holiday, I would have missed some very interesting shopping visits. As it has been I have had a few pleasant excursions through the fur departments of the larger stores and through the smaller establishments of the furriers. I have had some interviews with fur buyers, and they have given me so much information that I feel I must have grown to look like an encyclopedia. Of course you know that I, too, am hoping to some day be the happy possessor of a fur coat, and so you will realize that I took a delight in carrying out your instructions.

I think you are wise to consider the purchase of a coat at this season of the year. Those who wait until the peak of the buying demand is over benefit by the end-of-the-season sales. If you are able to buy your coat the latter part of this month or in February, or in the July and August sales, you will be able to get some very good bargains.

I believe that the secret of safety in buying furs lies in the selection of a reliable store with which to deal. It is a rather simple matter to find out which these are by enquiring of your friends who have lived in the city for some little time. A fur coat is a thing one does not buy very often and one wants to be sure that the merchant will be willing to stand behind the quality of the coat he sells. The right type of merchant sells a good quality of fur and he is usually willing to tell you what kind of fur is masquerading behind the various names used by furriers. And once you know what the fur really is, you are on a fair way to form an intelligent opinion regarding its suitability for your needs and as to its wearing qualities.

One of the buyers in a departmental store told me that there were three important points which governed the price of fur. First the scarcity of the animal that bears it and the expense of bringing that fur to market. This of course may raise the price and yet have nothing to do with the wearing qualities of that particular fur. Secondly—style; this, purchasers must always be willing to pay for and it varies from season to season. The third and most important is the actual wearing quality of the fur.

I would advise you when you come to decide on a coat to choose one of a fairly conservative line. Avoid trick cuts and extreme stylish make. A fur coat will last many years. It will outlive many cloth coats. That is one of the economical points about its purchase. You will perhaps remember the Hudson seal coat which auntie wears. She tells me that this is the fourteenth winter for it and it still looks very good. With occasional remodeling she has kept it looking quite up to date. One could not do that with a trick cut coat for it is a very expensive thing to make a whole coat over, whereas it is a much simpler matter to alter the collar and cuffs or perhaps the sleeves.

Be sure that your new fur coat fits quite generously. You must have larger armholes, easier sleeves and more room in the skirt in a fur coat than in a cloth coat. A fur coat should never be the least bit skimpy.

Living, as you do, in the country you are naturally concerned with the wearing qualities of the various kinds of fur. Driving is a severe test on any fur or fabric, for the friction along the shoulders and hips of the wearer, who

must drive frequently, makes it necessary that she buy a fur that will not have a rubbed appearance in a short while. One of the dealers told me that undyed, unclipped furs give much longer wear but that there is not enough wearing value lost in the dyeing process to offset the gain in beauty of color.

It is much easier to judge the wearing qualities of a fur from the hide rather than the fur side. So if you are at all in doubt of the coat you intend to buy have the lining ripped a little so that you can feel the texture of the hide. A good wearing skin is pliant and tough. A brittle, stiff hide cracks and one that is too soft will tear easily. Sometimes even the best coats will have a tear in them after only a short period of wear, but this is generally due to faulty sewing of the seams rather than to the quality of the hide. The lining of a fur coat is an important item. I would select one that will not get soiled too easily. You will find, too, that the lining will wear longer in a fur coat if there is a muslin interlining between it and the pelt. The hide side of even a soft fur may be rough enough to cut a silk lining if it has not this protection.

I secured from one of the reliable fur buyers a table showing the wearing values of the various kinds of fur. Placing otter as 100 per cent. the other furs might be listed as follows:

Otter .....	100	Russian ermine .....	40
Beaver .....	85	Oppossum .....	40
Mink, seal .....	75	Civet cat .....	40
Persian lamb .....	65	Kolinsky .....	25
Raccoon .....	65	Squirrel .....	25
Sable (skunk) .....	60	American .....	
Pony .....	45	ermine .....	25
Hudson seal .....	45	Marmot .....	20
Nutria .....	40	Astrakan .....	20

It took me a little while to get accustomed to the names used by the furriers but now I know what they mean when they say electric seal, Hudson seal, kolinsky and broadtail, etc. A number of the furs are modified in the course of manufacture, and are sold under names quite different from those which they bore in their natural state. You and I would find great difficulty in penetrating the disguise in which they come into the furriers shop for only an expert eye can discover what they really have been. Perhaps you already know that Hudson seal is muskrat clipped and dyed, while electric seal is dyed rabbit. The latter fur lacks the lustre of the former and does not possess such good wearing qualities. But it makes up into a good looking coat for town wear. I would not advise the latter for country wear for you. American sable is really pine martin and may become Russian sable. Dyed hare may become sable or fox. Woodchuck may be metamorphosed into mink; skunk into sable; nutria into seal or electric seal.

Opossum sometimes does service as beaver, and white rabbit may masquerade as seal or muskrat. Kolinsky is from a Russian animal of the martin family and about equals squirrel in wearing quality. Sable is a very rich looking fur and as it is becoming to most women it is used a great deal for the

collars and cuffs on coats of other kind of fur. Mink, fitch, kolinsky, electric seal, grey squirrel are also used for trimming and you may have almost any kind or color of trimming you wish.

You will not really be able until you have tried on a number of the different kinds of coats to decide what suits your particular style. The raccoon coats are very good on women with a slight girlish figure. The Persian Lamb are very becoming to older women and to

Turn over to Page 33



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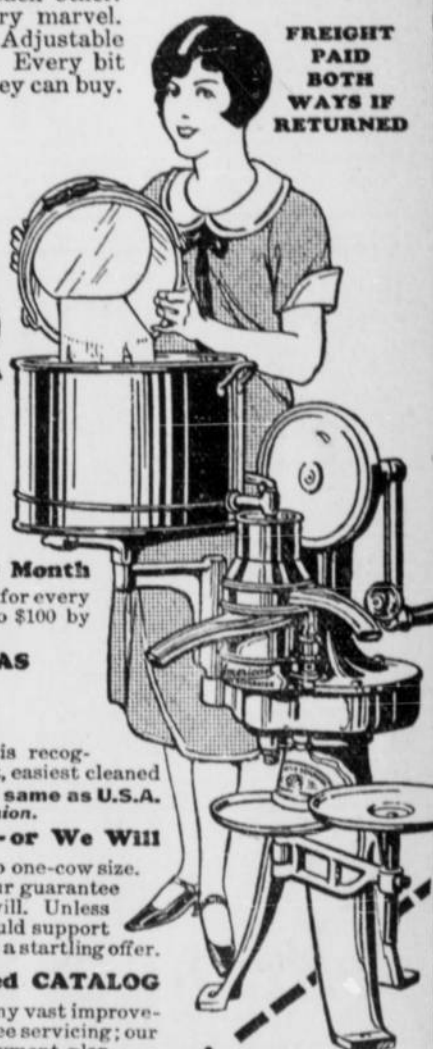
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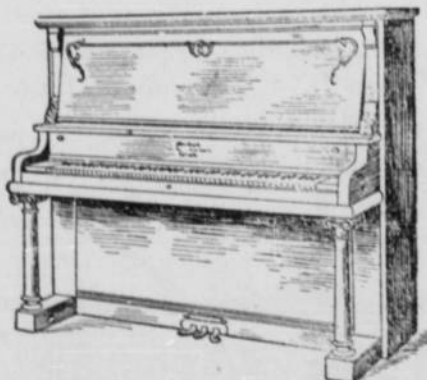
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## Cottons for the House

Points in buying staples—How to detect dressing

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

COTTON is a versatile fibre—from it can be made the finest lace or the toughest ticking. More than that, when treated with chemicals it looks quite silky, or when highly "polished" it is often mistaken for linen. It has the added advantage of being cheap—so cheap that no other fibre is used to adulterate it. The result is that every bride stocks her linen closet with a great many cottons.

Long ago the sheets and other staples were woven from flax in the home, under the eye of the housemother and were made to last, but nowadays the modern homemaker buys sheeting at the store. She does not possess the skill in weaving as her grandmother, but, on the other hand, must be an expert judge of values. Owing to the ingenious methods used by some manufacturers it is not always a simple matter to distinguish good materials from poor ones, but acquainting yourself with the various qualities sold by a reliable dealer you can discover a good deal about cotton fabrics. It goes without saying that it is useless to purchase cheap goods because they are certain to be disappointing and will wear out in no time. Sheeting of good quality is firmly woven from high grade cotton yarns that are equally strong in warp and weft. This is an important point because unevenness in yarns causes the fabric to wear badly. The stronger threads rub on the weaker ones which eventually break and the sheeting becomes thin in the middle where the greatest strain comes. When buying, select goods in which the yarns seem fairly even. The weave should be firm, since loosely woven cloth lacks the strength of material with a large number of yarns to the square inch. Look out for the flaws and rough spots so often found in poorly made fabrics.

Sometimes sheeting looks and feels fairly heavy and substantial when in reality it is very poor stuff. This effect is secured by adding "dressing" to the fabric which fills in the spaces between the threads and gives it a good appearance. Before long the dressing, which is often starch, comes out in the wash and, instead of firm material, you have a limp piece of goods which soon wears thin. As a rule it is not hard to detect dressing in cotton sheeting. Rub a corner of the goods briskly, and if a white dust arises that is sufficient to show its presence. Hold the cloth up to the light and notice the difference made by the rubbing. A small amount of dressing or sizing is quite legitimate as it gives the material a good appearance and enables it to hold its shape on the counter, but beyond a certain percentage it takes the place of cotton and is most undesirable. The best qualities of sheeting have little or no dressing. It also pays to buy good materials because they retain their freshness for a longer period of time. The lower grades of sheeting which are made of poor yarns, spun loosely soon become fuzzy and dull. This slight roughness collects dirt readily, and is responsible for the sheets becoming soiled rapidly. The better qualities are made of well spun yarns that have little fuzz to catch the soil.

### Sheeting of Various Sizes

When planning the bedding for a new home, or replenishing the linen closet, make the sheets of generous size. Nothing is more uncomfortable than bedding which pulls out at the foot or is so narrow that it can't be tucked in at the sides. From the standpoint of saving laundry, it pays to have a large turnover at the top so that the blankets and quilts are given good protection. A satisfactory length is three yards or 108 inches, but 113 inches is better. Be sure to get sheeting

suitable for the beds in your new home because a three-quarter size does not require so much width as a double bed. A single bed needs sheets from 54 to 66 inches wide; a three-quarter bed requires 72 inches; while a double bed demands about 90 inches for a good tuck in at the sides. Ask the dealer to tear the sheeting because cut edges are rarely quite straight. If you are buying sheets ready-made be sure to get those labelled "torn." Hem-stitched sheets are nice for a guest room, but owing to some of the threads being drawn out, the material loses in strength and does not wear well under hard usage.

For long service unbleached sheeting takes the lead because the process of whitening affects the strength of the fabric. Material of this type is often difficult to wash at first, but soon becomes easier to handle and gradually whitens. It also pays to buy the best quality of flannellette sheets, which many people prefer for winter use.

I find it is a good plan to split double sheets in half

and to add a piece of flannellette to each so that there may be plenty to turn over and tuck in.

Pillow casing, like sheeting, should be nearly free from dressing and firmly woven from even yarns. Tubing is now used almost universally because it is so easy to make up and wears longer than flat pillow cotton, which had to be sewed on one side. The friction of the iron on the seam frequently caused the material to wear out before its time. One of the important points in buying tubing is to select material that is wide enough for the pillows. When the tubing is narrow it wears more quickly than when there are a few inches to spare, because of the constant strain on the material.

### Turkish Towelling Popular

Every year more people become enthusiastic about Turkish towelling in large and small sizes. To be sure, it's nice to have some linen huckaback in one's cupboard, but for everyday use the Turkish towel is more popular on account of its power of absorbing water and the ease with which it can be laundered. As with other cotton fabrics, there are many grades. When buying Turkish towels examine the underweave and make sure that it is closely woven. A loose backing will not stand the strain of constant rubbing and washing. The characteristic loops are formed by an extra set of work or lengthwise threads which are not held as tightly as those used for the underweave. Each loop is held in place by four or five weft or crosswise yarns. In cheap grades there are few loops to the inch which are secured by only two or three weft yarns. The loops should not slip readily when pulled. The bath towels of former days were rather of the large order and were not easy to launder, but it is now easy to get smaller sizes that are no trouble to wash and are convenient to use.

Cotton is also used for making napery and is commonly mercerized to give it sheen that looks like linen. This process was invented in 1844 by an Englishman named John Mercer, who found that by immersing cotton yarns in a strong chemical they became glossy. The scariness of linen in war years caused mercerized cotton to be used considerably either by itself or with a percentage of linen. Cloths made of it are serviceable and durable, but should be labelled so that the consumer will know what she is buying. It will pay you to buy cloths of good mercerized cotton rather than low grade linen. The gloss of mercerized cotton is permanent and is visible on both sides of the cloth, while the polish produced by hot rollers is only a surface finish which disappears in the first wash. Mercerized cotton is used for satens, cotton taffeta, linings, dress goods, crochet yarns and in many combinations with silk.





# The Countrywoman

## A Mutual Interest

SOMETIMES it is good for all of us to take our eyes off the petty details of our own work and take a look into the distance. Doctors who treat eye troubles tell us that sort of thing is good for our eyes. It must be good for our minds to once in awhile change our range of mental vision. So this week we have two items about our distant neighbor Australia.

Events like the Imperial Conference just naturally serve to make us think of the other parts of the British Empire. Now that most of the premiers and ministers have returned to their own countries and are making speeches about the Imperial Conference we have quite an amount of information to digest. It looks as if Canada and Australia, in spite of the great distance which separates them, are exchanging quite frequent friendly visits. We have recently sent over Canadian representatives to study their grain-marketing systems and we have had as guests on concert tour members of the Australian Band, which took very high honors at Wembley Exhibition. At the present time the Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce, on his way home from the Imperial Conference, is crossing Canada and stopping off at some of the larger cities to give addresses to Canadian gatherings.

It may surprise us to know that the activities of the Western Canadian farm women's organizations have been receiving quite a considerable amount of publicity in Australia. A writer who signs herself Wilga has been explaining to Australian farm women our form of organization. She has printed in full in the Primary Producer the memorandum prepared by the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the Personal Naturalization of Married Women, and has printed excerpts of the reports on special subjects such as Immigration and Marketing prepared by the United Farm Women of Manitoba. A Women's Section of Country Party has been formed and its aims and form of organization seem to be fashioned along the same lines as ours.

## Tea Cup Hospitality

Though Canadian born I have both visited and lived in other countries. But I have come back to a Canadian farm to make what I hope is my permanent home. I have had the opportunity of comparing some of our customs with those of the customs of the people of other lands, and I may say that the comparison is not wholly in our favor.

How many of us, when a neighbor drops in for a short afternoon or morning visit, make a cup of tea. In most farm homes the kettle is generally found singing on the back of the stove and in the summer time a fire is easily and quickly made. It is really very little trouble to steep a couple of cups of tea. This, served with a few slices of thin bread buttered or a piece of cake, will be very much appreciated by the visitor. It is surprising how a cup of tea creates a feeling of friendly hospitality. It is so much easier to sit and chat over the tea-cup. Otherwise there is apt to be a certain stiffness and formality to a visit even among neighbors who know each other well. The tea-cup expresses a welcome that it is difficult to express in words.

On my return to Canada after being quite a little while away I felt that Canadians had

a cold unapproachable manner as compared with the warm friendliness of my southern friends. I do not for a moment think that Canadians realize or intend to be reserved and distant in their manner towards others, but after having the experience which I have had I am not surprised that new comers find us cold and distant.

When I look back upon my first few months in Australia I wonder what the Australians thought of me. Did they regard me as a typical, reserved Canadian? I did not really mean to appear in that light and it took me several months to adopt their genial friendliness. Morning lunches, afternoon tea, mid-night lunch, and yes, even a cup of tea and a cracker brought to your bedside for breakfast! No matter at what hour I called upon anyone, no matter whether it was a friend or a stranger I received a most cordial greeting and stayed for a friendly chat over a cup of tea. It was all strange to me at first.

I have tried to keep up the custom in my home here but so few people in the country observe it and I find myself slipping back again into the old shoes of habit of doing without these pleasing touches of hospitality. I do not wish to pack away the pretty tea cloth and napkins in the linen closet and forget about them until some very dear and old friend drops in. I know for a certainty that when I bring them out in her honor I will see a happy light in her eye, for she dearly loves a cup of tea.

But there I think the very writing of this letter has bolstered up my resolution to observe the charming custom of serving tea to visitors who may drop in.—Ethel C. Knights.

## Dusting

By Lloyd Roberts

Dusting is a duty that keeps me in close contact with humble treasures.

I move about the rooms,  
Flicking the tops of chairs and tables,  
Phonograph and piano,  
With a soft white cotton cloth.  
It runs down the chair legs,  
Dances over the davenport,  
Caresses the candle sticks,  
The picture frames, the plaster bear  
And the grinning gargoyle,  
And brings a brighter smile to the face  
Of the old clock on the mantle.  
It floats across the buffet,  
Warming brass and copper to a deeper glow,  
And making the great delft bowl  
Blue as a turquoise.  
It lingers lovingly  
Over the bright backs of books,  
And pirouettes gingerly about  
The pens and papers on the desk.

If it were not for the daily dusting  
I might forget to be glad  
Of these innumerable small guests  
That gladden the home.  
In the Canadian Bookman.

## Use of Decorative Objects

It is rather easy to select quiet, well-toned wallpapers and floor coverings;

and, if one buys slowly, it is possible to choose well-designed and comfortable furniture. But if one stopped at the stage where the rooms have merely good walls and furniture, they might be almost anybody's rooms. Such rooms would lack the individuality that would set them apart from their neighbors and make them definitely one's own that friends would wish to linger in them.

The combination of beauty, personality and homelike quality in a room is well worth working for, and it is being achieved more and more frequently. It may be surprising to discover to how large an extent the impression of personality in a home depends upon the selection of accessories. It is the pictures, the vases, the book-ends, the table covers and the other small objects expressing our taste and our special interests that contribute to individuality in our houses. It is the color and the pattern of these objects that make one room vibrate and sparkle with interest while another seems stupid.

If the owner of the home is informal, hospitable, and domestic, then his pictures and decorative objects should suggest this quality in the most charming way possible, so that the visitor will see as well as feel the warm hospitality of the home. On the other hand, if the owner is formal and reserved, there is an equally beautiful way to express the dignity and distinctive quality of his personality through the selection of the accessories in the room.

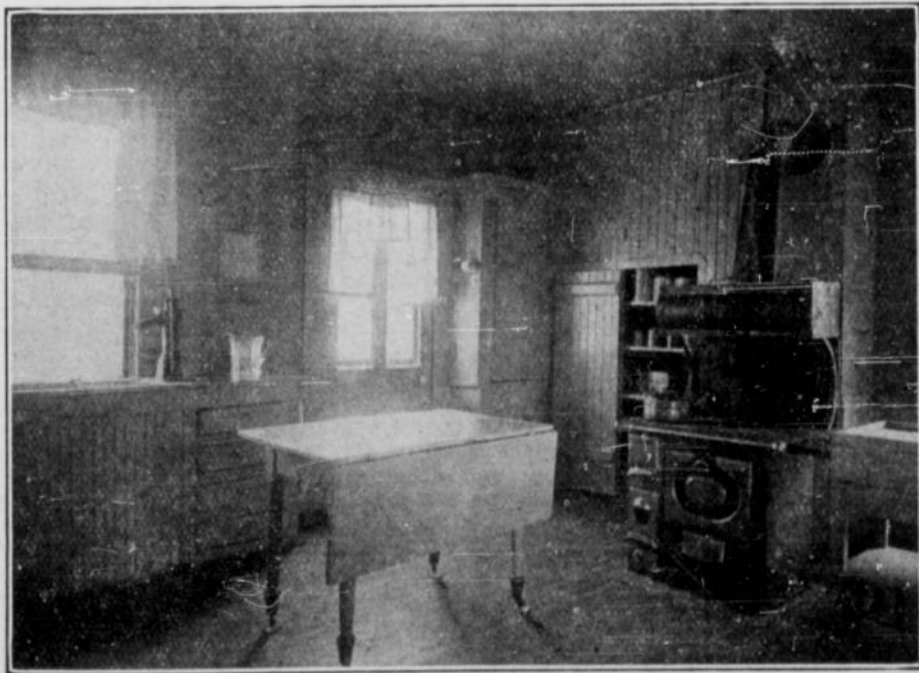
What the occupant needs to know in order to make his room look livable and personal is, first, what type of object expresses his personality; second, what sizes, shapes, colors and textures look well together; and third how many decorative objects should be used so that there may be a happy mean between profusion and unimaginativeness.—Harriet Goldstein, in the Journal of Home Economics.

## Prizes for Cancer Cures

In December of the year just passed two prizes of \$50,000 each were offered by William Lawrence Saunders, of New York, for the discovery of what human cancer is, its prevention and cure. The offer is to stand for three years. The decision upon which the awards will be made is to be reached by the American Society for the Control of Cancer, and to be approved by the American College of Surgeons.

These prizes will, in all probability, stimulate and speed up efforts now being made to find a cure for cancer, and in doing so will benefit all human kind. In commenting on this matter in its monthly bulletin the American Society for the Control of Cancer draws attention to the fact that deaths due to cancer are on the increase. According to statistics gathered in the United States, the death rate from cancer has mounted from 63.0 to 91.9 per hundred thousand deaths, in 24 years. It now stands fourth in the most frequent cause of death, having advanced from the sixth place.

As a disease of adult life which is independent of other diseases it stands not only first but alone. Tuberculosis causes fewer deaths among grown people than does cancer. Cancer is more frequently a cause of death among women than among men, the percentage for the former being 56.26 and for the latter 43.74. It is remarkable that men have almost five times as much cancer of the mouth as do women.



An interior of a farm kitchen showing how the owner arranged her equipment for convenience in working



## ROYAL YEAST CAKES

For Perfect Bread

### NOTE:

If you take YEAST for your health, try this: Soak a ROYAL YEAST cake over night in tepid water with a little sugar. Stir well, strain and drink the liquid. Delicious when taken in orange juice.

STANDARD  
OF QUALITY  
FOR MORE THAN  
50 YEARS

E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.  
TORONTO, CAN.

## Fresh Pacific Ocean

# FISH

Direct from Vancouver to You

Absolutely finest quality fish obtainable, neatly packed in ice. Prices to you are lowest possible—no middleman's profit. This firm's old establishment guarantees satisfaction on every order it handles.

## SALMON - SOLES - COD HERRING - SMELTS

100-lb. Assorted Boxes..... \$17.75  
50-lb. Assorted Boxes..... 9.40  
35-lb. Assorted Boxes..... 6.85

## SMOKED FISH

Finnan Haddies, Kippers, Smoked Salmon, Bloaters, Alaska Black Cod.  
50-lb. Assorted Boxes..... \$10.25  
20-lb. Assorted Boxes..... 4.35

## PREPAID EXPRESS DELIVERY

To Your Nearest Station

No further charges. Assorted boxes guaranteed to contain at least four of above varieties. Remember this is the largest mail order fish firm in Western Canada. Send remittance with order.

## LONDON FISH CO.

Limited Est. over 10 years  
GORE AVE. VANCOUVER, B.C.

## MUSIC LESSONS FREE

You can read music like this quickly  
IN YOUR HOME. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used. AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 82 Manhattan Bld., CHICAGO

## Do You Stammer?

Stuttering and other speech impediments positively overcome. The most stubborn cases respond to our methods. Graduate pupils everywhere. Write for full particulars.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE  
KITCHENER, ONT., CANADA

Figure Puzzle Contest Closes Jan. 31. See page 12.



# 140 EGG WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$17.95 Freight and Duty Paid.

Incubator and Brooder made of California Redwood. Incubator finished in natural color. Double walls with air space between. Double glass doors. Hot Water heat; copper tanks. Self regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with all fixtures, set up, ready to use.



## 30 Days' Trial—Money Back If Not Satisfied

140 Egg Incubator—\$17.95; with Drum Brooder—\$23.95  
180 Egg Incubator—\$21.50; with Drum Brooder—\$29.50  
250 Egg Incubator—\$29.75; with Drum Brooder—\$39.95  
340 Egg—\$39.95; with Wickless Canopy Brooder—\$57.85  
500 Egg—\$59.50; with Wickless Canopy Brooder—\$77.40

Remember our prices cover freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg and Toronto. Orders shipped from warehouse nearest your R. R. station. If you prefer others, we have them up to 2000 eggs. Send for free catalog or order direct from this ad. Make money orders payable to us at Toronto, Ont., but mail remittance with order to us at Racine, Wisconsin.



250 Egg Size  
\$29.75

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY  
Dept. 220 Racine, Wisconsin



Canopy Brooder has Famous Sol-Hot Heater; Wickless hot blue flame; absolutely dependable day and night.

## Dry Farming IN Western Canada

By JOHN BRACKEN

This is the only authoritative book on the biggest single practical problem facing farmers today. What will your crop be if next year is a dry one? If you do not understand the principles of moisture conservation all you can do is hope.

In Dry Farming in Western Canada, Mr. Bracken offers the best knowledge science has to give on this all-important subject. He does it in a practical way in terms every farm boy will understand. It is absolutely new and up-to-date and contains the most modern methods. It is impossible to describe so important a work in this small space. It contains 386 pages, 115 illustrations, is well printed on good paper and strongly bound in green cloth covers.

Now selling at \$2.00 per copy, Postpaid

The Grain Growers' Guide  
WINNIPEG

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE



## THE FARMER'S BREED

Write the Secretary For Free

Instructive Illustrated Pamphlets

## Shorthorns Predominate as Dairy Cattle in England

Volume 9 of the Government Register of Dairy Cows contains records of 7500 highest yielding cows in the country, and of these 65 per cent. are Shorthorns, with records ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 lbs. milk.

Shorthorns give the Farmer what he requires:

BEEF AND MILK

## DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

John Gardhouse, President, Weston, Ont.  
G. E. Day, Secretary, Guelph, Ont.  
J. B. Davidson, Western Rep. Carman, Man.

## Crooked Breast Bones

A common defect in market birds

By PROF. M. C. HERNER

PROBABLY there is no better time of the year than right now to look into the whys and wherefores of crooked breast bones in turkeys. The fact that birds with this deformity are generally put down one or two grades or often thrown out as culls, and consequently bring a great deal less per pound than the others, is sufficient reason for turkey raisers to be interested in how to prevent this. Birds with this deformity, no matter how well developed or how fat, cannot be graded as first-class birds. They lack in white meat on both sides of the breast bone. On the one side is the sharper angle with the bone bent over and on the other side is the larger angle with the bone dented in or curved and hollowed out. Both these mean less white meat.

This season there are a higher percentage of these crooked breast boned birds in the average flock of turkey than last year. This is due to a certain extent to the season and a few other contributing causes. Late hatched birds and poorly developed birds seem to be more subject to the deformity than the earlier hatched ones and those that develop well. Then, too, there will also be more dented breast bones in the plumper and better developed birds.

Whatever the causes in the way of lack of a sufficient amount of bone-



## A Nicely Packed Box of Specials

The maximum profit in turkey raising is obtained only when good breeding and careful feeding are followed by catering to the tastes of the market with an attractive pack.

forming material, lack of proper nourishment, poor development, inbreeding or any other factors, the deformity always shows up more where turkeys roost on narrow perches. Providing wider perches early in life when the poults first want to roost will go a long way towards preventing the trouble, a two-by-four scantling put flat-wise from one coop to another will make a very good perch. Later on as the birds get bigger and want to get on higher perches such as wagon boxes, fences, in trees and on buildings, the scantling could be transferred to these places. In this way the birds can choose their own natural roosting places and yet any dangers from too narrow perches can be avoided. It would appear from the prevalence of this deformity that considerable work should be done to determine more definitely what the contributing causes are and how best to overcome or avoid them.

## Trees Breathe in Winter

Do trees really breathe? That is the question asked by Charles A. Gillett, forester, at the North Dakota school of forestry. "Just as we breathe to keep life in our bodies, so do trees breathe as long as they live," is Mr. Gillett's answer.

"Other processes are intermittent, but breathing must go on, day and night, winter and summer, as long as life lasts. In the winter the tree is not growing and breathes only enough to keep it alive.

"The leaves are the lungs of plants and through them respiration takes place. In the winter time the bark carries on the work of the leaves. Examine closely the twigs of a tree and find the little raised dots on the surface. These are the lenticles or the breathing spores."

## Butter Must

Look Good—

Be Appetizing

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives Winter Butter that Golden June Shade

Just add one-half tea-spoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of our churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color butter-milk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



## Hatch Your Own



Sizes:  
70 Egg to  
2000 Egg

With a **QUEEN** and know that they will get a quick, uninterrupted start. It gives chicks a big advantage, like the horse in a race that gets away from the post first.

Queen Incubators have a reputation for producing high-percentage hatches of (27)

## Chicks that Live and Grow

Also manufacturers of Mammoth Sectional Incubators—sizes 1440-egg to 43,000-egg. Send for free catalog of Incubators and Brooders.

Queen Incubator Co. 1134N. 14th St. Lincoln, Nebr.

## CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS:

Robinson-Alamo Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
D. H. Howden & Co., London, Ont.  
D. H. Howden & Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Vita Gland Tablets Are Guaranteed to Make Hens Lay Within Three Days

Hens have glands just as human beings have and they also require vitamins. Because they directly stimulate the organs involved in egg production, the new Vita-Gland tablets, crushed into hens' drinking water turn winter loafers into busy layers within three days. Science has discovered how to control egg production by using essential vitamins and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG-producing gland of the hen. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the 60 of the average hen.

## Try This Liberal Offer

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks without fuss or bother, or drugs, or expensive feeds, can be had. Just drop these VITA GLAND tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vita-Gland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine VITA-GLAND tablets that you will be amazed at results. That they offer to send a box for your own use. This is how: Send no money, just name. They will mail two big boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive, pay the postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests, sell him one box, and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee you satisfaction or money back without question. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple, easy way. Write Vita-Gland Laboratories, 1031 Bohan Building, Toronto, Ont.

## SEAMAN-KENT HARDWOOD FLOORING

## Of First Importance—Your Floors

YOUR floors will be subject to more hard usage than any other part of your house, and yet if they are Seaman-Kent floors they can always be beautiful.

It will pay you to choose your flooring with the same care you would take in choosing a suite of furniture.

Seaman-Kent's 25 years leadership in producing the finest Hardwood Flooring, is your assurance of unsurpassed beauty and lifelong wearing qualities. And Seaman-Kent Hardwood Flooring costs no more than the ordinary kind.

Ask our nearest warehouse or dealer to quote you prices.

"The Best That's Made in Every Grade"

## SEAMAN-KENT COMPANY LIMITED

Largest Producers of Hardwood Flooring in the British Empire

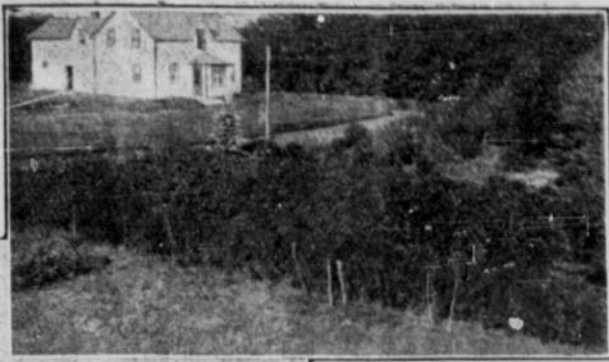
Agents: FRED M. BEATTY  
Edmonton and Vancouver  
T. R. DUNN LUMBER CO. LIMITED  
Winnipeg and Regina

Warehouses also at Toronto, Montreal and Quebec





"It's not a home till it's planted." That was the idea at the back of Bell Bros. minds when they planned Greenknowe Farm. The luxurious growth in the garden bespeaks an extra supply of moisture trapped by the tree belt.



The barnyard at Greenknowe affords a pleasant contrast to the usual wind-swept expanse. The trees are far enough from the working buildings to prevent inconvenience from drifting snow.



## No Trouble Marketing this Crop

L. W. Newcombe adds his testimony to the growing impression that prairie farmers are taking more interest in strawberries and other soft fruits

IT was on the old homestead on the Cornwallis Valley, Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline, that I had my first experience with strawberries. That district has for years been noted for its orchards of apples, pears and plums, and I can think of no experience of boyhood more enjoyable than climbing those big century-old trees, so large as to yield from 13 to 18 barrels of fruit per season. I can still taste those Astrachan and Gravenstein apples or Bartlett pears so abundantly provided.

In addition to the apples and potatoes, which were the staple industries, the culture of the strawberry for commercial purposes was introduced about 40 years ago and so I found it necessary to spend many hours with the hoe among the vines or with the dibble transplanting, to say nothing of picking and eating the fruit when ripe.

Many farmers became financially independent through a yearly acreage of strawberries, and, knowing that fact, it was only natural that on coming west in 1913 I should be interested in the possibilities with this fruit in Alberta, so since 1914 I have continuously grown and experimented with them.

It is not my intention to compare the prairies with the better fruit districts of Canada, yet I believe we have some advantages in these provinces which can be made very valuable to the settler and that the apparent disadvantages are not so in reality.

In what district in Canada are not climatic changes a risk to the fruit grower? Did not even British Columbia lose 50 per cent. of its plants in December, 1923, and does not frost frequently injure and materially reduce crops in Ontario?

The wonderful market right at our doors for all the fruit we can raise, at prices double and triple that of other sections, has always made a strong appeal to me and if we take some risks in other ways we at least are not dependent on a purely speculative market like the East.

### Winter Killing

The term "winter killing" is misleading to some, since the damage does not occur in the winter, but from April 1 to May 15 and is caused usually by a spell of fine warm weather such as characterizes our spring which induces too early growth followed by a week or two of cold, freezing weather at night with thawing at mid-day. To minimize this risk, plants are mulched with straw about four inches deep. In the spring of 1924 I removed this mulch about April 25 in order, as I thought, to get plants ready early for shipment, having orders for 50,000 Dunlap plants, but May turned out unusually cold and I lost almost entirely a three-quarter-acre patch of young Senator Dunlap plants.

The spring of 1926 also occasioned some loss, especially with Dr. Burrill plants. This was due to insufficient mulch and practically no snow. After 12 years' experience I am convinced that we have nothing to fear from winter killing when plants are covered with four inches of straw and some is left on until May 15.

After trying many varieties of June-bearing sorts I still think the Senator Dunlap the best and most dependable.

It has the characteristics essential for commercial purposes, is hardy, has perfect blossoms and yields a good sized berry of good flavor and shipping quality. Dr. Burrill is a later variety of good flavor and firmness, but is not quite so hardy a plant as the Dunlap. Dakota is a hardy variety, perhaps the hardest of all, but the berry is too soft to stand shipment, and so I find most varieties fall down at one essential point, leaving the Dunlap almost alone.

Of the everbearing sorts the Progressive and Champion are much superior to any others and some strains of Progressive are much better than others of the same name.

### Transplanting and Cover

Transplanting can be done either spring or fall, and as we usually get a hot, dry spell in the early summer it is necessary that plants be set as early as possible if loss is to be avoided. If plants are not uncovered until May 15, plants can be then immediately taken up and reset as sufficient growth will have been made under the straw, and, of course, any who wish may take the risk of uncovering earlier and most seasons there would be no harm in so doing. Freezing weather will not injure transplanted plants as they are not rooted. I have proven the latter many times.

During the past two years I have been doing much fall setting of plants and have found that if three or four weeks are available for rooting that these plants will winter equally as well as other plants formed earlier in the season. Young plants set in the fall root more rapidly than the spring-set plants, probably because all the energies of the plant are concentrated to that end.

One strain of Progressive plants when transplanted in the fall will make as many runners as the Dunlap the following summer and yield at the same time a very heavy crop of fruit. This is, I think, the most profitable of all varieties I have found and I plan to keep about one acre of this kind coming along all the time. We had a very unfortunate fall in many respects this year, but I find all plants set out in September have rooted well and will winter without loss and think the month of September the best month for transplanting.

### Yield

Sometimes a long spell of dry weather, such as we had this year, 1926, will materially reduce the first yield, and a continuous spell of cold, wet, freezing weather in the fall, as prevailed this fall, will hinder ripening and injure the fruit on the later yield of the everbearing varieties, but unseasonable weather often does its damage elsewhere and with other crops than fruit.

A fair average crop per acre of Dunlaps in Alberta would be about 300 crates of 24-pint boxes. Probably this is somewhat less than Eastern Canada, yet the prices of \$4.00 per crate will more than make up for any deficiency in yield. I feel there is a splendid future in the fruit industry on the prairie, not only in strawberries, but in currants and raspberries, and I am steadily increasing my acreage in all three.

BUSINESS  FOUNDED 1852

## Way back in '49 thousands rushed to California for Gold..

— others found, in the years that followed, their fortunes in farming the virgin prairies with the help of Emerson-Brantingham implements.

Perhaps your grandfather was one of the hardy pioneers who swore by the honest value of "Emerson" implements and the four-square policy of the company itself. From that day to this, every E-B implement has squared its account with the purchaser. Every improvement you see on the E-B product today is the result of sound engineering and 75 years of experience. That's why the purchase of E-B equipment has always been a good investment. It will be for you.

Mail the coupon today, checking the implements that interest you  
Regina—Edmonton—Winnipeg—Saskatoon

## EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM

### Farm Machinery

Mower  
Spreader  
Corn Binder  
Grain Drill  
Cultivator  
Grain Binder  
Harrow  
Hay Loader  
Lister

Emerson-Brantingham, Rockford, Illinois

Please send complete description of items checked.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

**MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY..**

Flow  
Planter  
Rake, Dump  
Rake, Side Del.  
Ridge Buster  
Stalk Cutter  
Tractor  
Tractor Plow  
Wagon



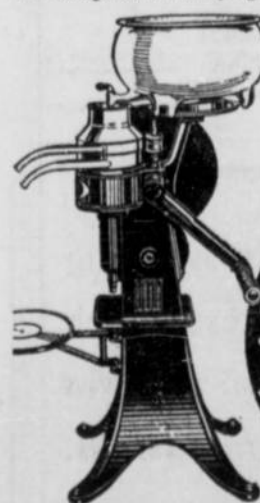
## You wouldn't stand for this One Minute

If some one scraped the butter left over from your table into the garbage can after each meal you certainly would put a stop to it immediately.

Left-over butter must be saved for another meal, but how about the "left-over" butter-fat which your present separator leaves in the skim-milk? It isn't at all unusual for a new De Laval to increase the yield of butter-fat from the milk of just a few cows by a quarter-pound to a pound or more a day. Think what this would mean to you in the course of a year.

**Skim Your Skim-Milk**  
Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that if you are losing any butter-fat it will surely be recovered. Have any cream recovered in this manner weighed and tested at your creamery, and then you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval will save for you. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has the "floating" bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.



**Sold on easy terms or installments**

**See and Try an Improved DeLaval**

**FREE Catalogs**

  
**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, LTD.**  
 Montreal Peterborough Winnipeg Vancouver  
 Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Milk ☐ Dept. 31-2  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ Prov \_\_\_\_\_ No. Cows \_\_\_\_\_ R.D. \_\_\_\_\_



## FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

## The Royal Bank of Canada

## General Statement



30th November, 1926

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up.....	\$24,400,000.00	\$24,400,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	1,409,674.58	
Balance of Profits carried forward.....		
	\$25,809,674.58	
Dividends Unclaimed.....	13,142.66	
Dividend No. 157 (at 12% per annum), payable 1st December, 1926.....	732,000.00	
Bonus of 2%, payable 1st December, 1926.....	488,000.00	
		27,042,817.24
		\$51,442,817.24
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$161,170,458.50	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement.....	451,689,830.13	
Total Deposits.....	\$612,860,288.63	
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	39,171,262.94	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	1,390,944.68	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	16,764,934.43	
Bills Payable.....	6,103,180.05	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	40,666.64	
		676,331,277.37
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....		38,602,848.65
		\$766,376,943.26

## ASSETS

Gold on Subsidiary Coin on hand.....	\$21,604,504.74	
Gold deposited in Central Gold Reserves.....	8,400,000.00	
		\$30,004,504.74
Dominion Notes on hand.....	\$33,401,580.50	
Dominion Notes deposited in Central Gold Reserves.....	9,600,000.00	
		43,001,580.50
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....	26,862,177.19	
		\$99,868,262.43
Notes of other Canadian Banks.....	3,705,579.55	
Cheques on other Banks.....	27,214,300.90	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	26,779,991.26	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities (not exceeding market value).....	64,733,057.88	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value).....	26,880,492.34	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value).....	16,380,953.48	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	29,719,561.79	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	71,997,883.89	
		\$367,280,083.52
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	\$197,759,230.24	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	138,384,822.96	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	2,583,639.41	
		\$38,727,692.61
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	14,401,556.21	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	2,141,979.64	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	1,387,555.48	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	38,602,848.65	
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies.....	2,047,372.21	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	1,245,000.00	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	542,854.94	
		\$766,376,943.26

## AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:  
We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1926, with the books and accounts of the Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1926, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. BRODIE, C.A.,  
of Price, Waterhouse & Co. } Auditors.  
JAS. G. ROSS, C.A.,  
of P. S. Ross & Sons

Montreal, Canada, 27th December, 1926

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1925.....	\$1,249,435.32	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	4,516,239.26	
		\$5,765,674.58
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Dividends Nos. 154, 155, 156 and 157 at 12% per annum.....	\$2,928,000.00	
Bonus of 2% to Shareholders.....	488,000.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	100,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises.....	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	440,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	1,409,674.58	
		\$5,765,674.58

H. S. HOLT,  
PresidentC. E. NEILL,  
General Manager

Montreal, 27th December, 1926.

## News from the Organizations



Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Board of Directors for 1927

Top Row (left to right)—John Strain, Birch Hills; A. F. Sproule, LaFleche; Brooks Catton (Executive, Pool and Elevator), Hanley; C. W. Coates, Keeler; Thomas Baldwin, Cabri. Second Row—R. H. Milliken (Counsel), Regina; D. G. Cragg, Punnichy; R. J. Moffat (Executive, Elevator), Bradwell; A. E. Wilson, Indian Head; H. Smyth, Shaunavon; P. H. Kennedy, Conquest; Geo. W. Robertson (Secretary), Regina. Bottom Row—J. H. Wesson (Executive, Pool), N. Battleford; R. S. Dundas (Representative on Central Board), Pelly; Harry Marsh (Executive, Pool and Elevator), Herschel; A. J. McPhail (President, and Chairman Central Board), Ladstock; L. C. Brouillette (Vice-President), Landis; E. B. Ramsey (Representative on Central Board), Fillmore.

## Birtle Barley Growers

On account of the rust scare in 1925 a number of farmers around Birtle, Man., decided to go more extensively into the production of other crops. Early in 1926 they met together and agreed to form the Birtle Pure Seed Barley Association, and Morris Larcombe was appointed secretary. The variety chosen was O.A.C. 21, and Mr. Larcombe was instructed to secure a car load of this variety for distribution. In this he was successful. The barley arrived about May 2, and was distributed among 20 or more members of the association.

On account of the extremely unfavorable harvest weather great difficulty was encountered in properly saving this as well as the other crops, but a considerable quantity of seed is now in the hands of the association, and a foundation has been laid for what promises to be a very successful seed barley association in the Birtle district.

## Manitoba Dairy Association

The Manitoba Dairy Association will hold a three-day convention in Winnipeg on January 25 to 27. Among the events of special interests to dairy farmers will be the meeting of the Milk Producers' Association on the first day. On the second day, which is devoted to producers, there will be four addresses, one on Western Feeds for Western Dairy Cows, by Geo. Hutton, one on Contagious Abortion, by Dr. Savage of the M.A.C., while Prof. Brown, of the M.A.C., will give two lectures and demonstrations on Dairy Cattle. The Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association will meet on the 26th and the Ayrshire Club on the 28th. Manitoba Co-operative Dairies will also meet on the latter date.

The Holstein breeders of the province have not been active as an organization for some time and this would be a good time for them to get together.

## Manitoba Poultry Pool

The Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association has completed by far the most successful year in its history. During 1926, five egg stations were in operation. The number of cars of eggs marketed was 103, containing 41,432 cases or 1,242,960 dozens, compared with 48 cars, 19,008 cases and 570,258 dozens in 1925. The average prices net to the producer for 1926 were: Extras, 25¢; firsts, 23¢; seconds, 20¢; and cracks, 15¢. The outstanding accomplishment which the management claims for the season's work was that the prices returned to members was almost as high on the average as for the previous year, in spite of the weak market in July and early August.

Of dressed poultry, 55 cars were marketed, compared with 40 cars in the previous year. Shipping points numbered 78, and increase from 54, and the

total pounds of poultry marketed was 946,307 pounds, compared with 653,742 pounds in 1925.

Seven cars of live poultry, weighing 85,440 pounds, were also marketed. These included cull birds only. By co-operating with the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, which does the culling, the association is endeavoring to cull every flock in Manitoba in three years, giving every flock owner instruction in culling and general instruction on the care of the flock.

New egg stations were opened up in Brandon and Dauphin and were loyally supported by large areas surrounding these centres. These new stations are now permanent institutions.

Prices this year for the highest grades were: Turkeys, special, 38¢; No. 1, 35¢. Chickens, milk fed, special, 28¢; No. 1, 26¢; grain fed, special, 26¢; No. 1, 24¢.

## Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Since June 11, 1926, 7,852 new members have been signed-up with the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. These contracts cover a total wheat acreage, since June 11, of almost 1,000,000 acres. Since that date 2,247 new members have joined the coarse grains pool, representing 160,806 acres of all coarse grains.

With the advent of the new year the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool starts out with a membership of 80,418 members, representing a total wheat acreage signed to the pool of 10,664,948. The coarse grains pool starts off with a total membership of 30,959, which represents the following coarse grains acreage: Oats, 85,357; barley, 29,303; flax, 25,629; and rye, 22,517.

During the past year the expansion of the pool, together with the increase in the pool elevator system, made it necessary for the board to appoint a representative to be at head office continually. This resulted in R. J. Moffat, of Bradwell, being appointed to the position of managing director. Mr. Moffat's appointment is a popular one amongst the members.

The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, subsidiary company to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, is now operating 588 country elevators in the province. At this date 69,000,000 bushels of all grains have passed through this system. At many points in the province pool elevators have handled over 500,000 bushels of grain. The average for the entire system is a little over 117,000 bushels per elevator.

A contract covering over 10,000 acres has just been signed to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool by the Jewish Colonization Association. During the coming year this organization will operate an acreage amounting to between 60,000 and 70,000 acres. M. E. Ellman, administrator to the association, has informed a representative of the wheat pool that

After regrets are useless. Don't miss taking part in our big Figure Puzzle Contest which closes January 31. Send in a solution and win one of the fine cars. See page 12 for full details.



it is their intention to sign the new contract during the coming year.

### Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

Marked progress was made during December in organization of the Saskatchewan Livestock Pool. A number of districts have now reached a membership that warrants the completion of organization and the election of officers of a local shipping association. Two such locals were definitely constituted in December, one including Borden to Fielding in the north-west part of the province, and one including Creelman, Stoughton and Griffin in the south-east. Beginning in January there are several series of meetings under way to complete organization of other locals. All these are in territory where there was previously no co-operative shipping. There are four co-operative shipping associations now in operation that will come in as locals of the pool and the annual meetings will make the change to the new plan of marketing.

The objective of the livestock pool is now close at hand. It will be impossible to extend the organization of the pool to all districts from which requests are coming, before operations begin. However, as rapidly as possible the territory between locals now organized will be covered.

### Saskatchewan Poultry Pool

The Christmas Dressed Poultry Pool was closed on December 15, and up to date 15 cars had been loaded at 30 country points, also 11 cars had been loaded at the branches operated by the Pool in Regina and Saskatoon, making a total weight shipped of 522,175 pounds.

The poultry was graded by the Pool and returns made on a quality basis instead of weight basis as is usually done by the trade. A person having a real nice ten-pound bird received equal payment per pound to a person having a sixteen-pound bird of similar quality.

The returns to the producer were as follows: Turkeys, special, 35c; No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 26c. Chicken, special, 23c; No. 1, 21c; No. 2, 17c. Fowl, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 14c. Ducks, No. 1 18c; No. 2, 15c.

It has been found in the past that the country dressing of turkeys was very good, but that chicken and fowl left room for a great deal of improvement in their finish and dressing. The Saskatchewan Pool did a great deal of work prior to the poultry season this year to get their members to feed and finish their chicken and fowl. It also put on demonstrations through the country instructing them how to kill and dress. The result was that the quality has shown a remarkable improvement and should ultimately result in better prices being obtained for the product from that Province.

A live pool was operated during October and November, which handled 112,878 pounds of poultry. In July and August a culled hen pool was operated, which disposed of 137,528 pounds of Old Hens. Considering that it is the first year of operation for this pool a remarkably good showing was made on the poultry.

### United Farmers of Canada

During the past month work in connection with the organization of the United Farmers of Canada has been confined very largely to personal canvass of the farmers in the country. Meetings, of course, have been and are being held at various points, and good results are being secured, and this procedure will continue to be followed at points where it appears desirable, but, in the main, the task will be left in the hands of district organizers, municipal men and canvassers.

This does not mean, however, that the Central officials have in any way slackened in their efforts to secure the thorough organization of the farmers of Saskatchewan, but merely that a different course is being taken. Secretaries of grain growers' locals and farmers' union lodges have been circularized, urging them to see that local lodges of the new organization are established wherever possible, and that

a thorough canvass of the farmers in each of such districts is made with a view to their enrollment in the United Farmers of Canada. In response to this circular, a considerable number of local organizations have already been established in all parts of the province, and the number is being added to daily.

District No. 7, in the eastern part of the province contains a very large proportion of foreign born people, mainly of Ruthenian or Ukrainian nationality, and these have been somewhat of a problem, owing to their not being familiar in many cases with the language of the country. It has therefore been found desirable to arrange a special series of meetings, which are to be held during the present month, and at which the people will be addressed by speakers in their own tongue. Even with such limited knowledge as it has been possible to impart up to the present, a very large number of the foreign born population have been signed up in the new body.

The members enrolled during the past month have increased by nearly 3,000, in spite of severe handicaps due to the severity of the weather, snowdrifts and other obstacles placed in the way of organization, and at January 6, the membership had arisen to more than 14,200, of whom 2,670 are women.

Application has already been made to the provincial legislature for the passage of an act to incorporate the new organization at the session which will shortly convene, and when that has been done the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, will have become an accomplished fact.

### United Grain Growers

The U.G.G. Supplies Department reports that there has been an exceptionally heavy demand for coal at country points so far this winter. This was due to the very cold weather in the early months of the season, and also to a smaller use of wood in those parts of the country where a good deal of fuel is usually cut from the bluffs. Cold and heavy snow made the securing of such wood more difficult than usual. Although western mines have had heavier demands on them than for several years there has been no difficulty in supplying the coal required. One reason was the absence of strikes in recent months.

### Cranberry Growers Co-operative

Cranberry growers marketing their product under the brand "Eatmore," were one of the earliest groups to try co-operative selling and more recently have made surprising achievements in utilizing machinery in the handling of their crop. With hand methods the labor requirements, particularly for harvesting cranberries, were not only great in proportion to the return, but were highly seasonal. Hand picking has long since been displaced on the larger commercial bogs by the use of scoops and recently a motor harvesting machine has been successfully introduced. A machine for setting the vines in the spring and another for trimming them are in use, while the sorting and cleaning of the berries is also performed by machinery.

A national exchange represents growers in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Long Island, while a co-operative association has also been formed to handle the output on the Pacific Coast.

Through co-operative effort grades have been standardized and the quality of the fruit coming to the market has been greatly improved. The tendency toward market gluts has been lessened, and the period of availability of fresh fruit lengthened. With a standard product, national advertising has been possible, aiding the movement of crops half again as large as those which threatened the prosperity of the industry early in the century. With these achievements in production and marketing and with progress in the control of disease enemies of the cranberry, the growers have gone far toward establishing the stable basis for their industry which is becoming more and more the aim of producers in all lines.

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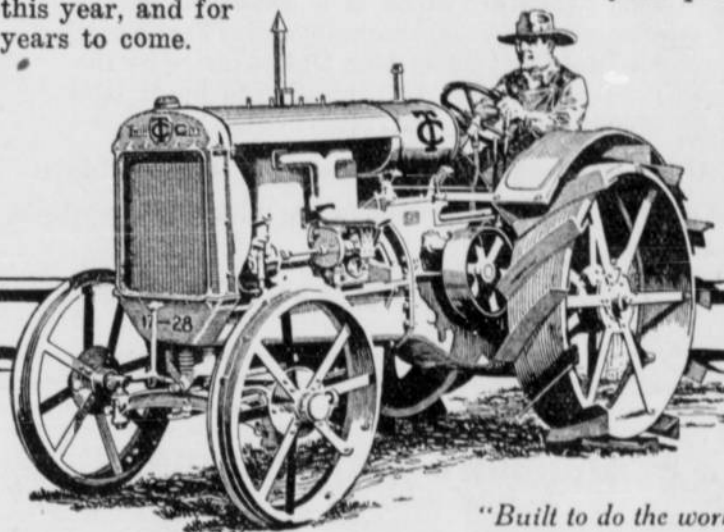
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## - - R-a-d-i-o - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS  
Director CKY

### About Condensers

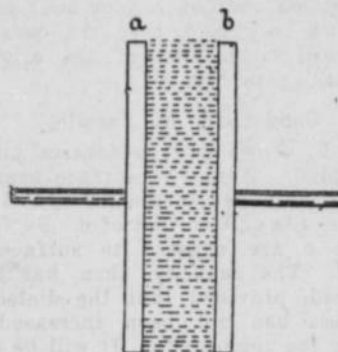


Fig. 1

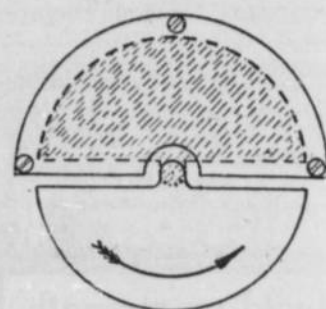


Fig. 2

**W**HERE a condenser of a certain capacity is required and you happen to have a number of condensers but not one of that capacity, it is possible to combine two or more so as to obtain the capacity desired. A condenser consists essentially of two conducting surfaces separated by a non-conducting material. The conducting surfaces may be tinfoil and the non-conducting material waxed paper. The non-conducting material is known as the dielectric.

In a variable condenser of the type used for tuning purposes in receiving sets, the two conducting surfaces are the fixed and moving plates respectively. The dielectric is the air which separates the plates. An aerial suspended above the ground forms one conducting surface of a condenser, the other conducting surface being the earth beneath it and the dielectric the air. In an aerial and counterpoise system, the aerial forms one conducting surface and the counterpoise the other. Many examples of the condenser can be found in electrical apparatus and also in Nature. Two clouds in the sky may be regarded as forming a natural condenser.

Electrical charges may be stored up between the conducting surfaces of a condenser. If these charges reach a sufficient value, the dielectric between the conducting surfaces will break down. Thus, charges stored on clouds may reach such a value that the air separating the clouds cannot withstand the electrical pressure. Then a rupture occurs, manifested by a brilliant flash which we call lightning. Sometimes one cloud becomes charged and produces an opposite charge on the earth beneath it. Then the flash will take place between the cloud and the earth and damage may be done to building, which may be in its path.

In our CKY studio, we have a carpet which assists in generating static charges of electricity on people who walk across it. Two people advancing across the studio to meet each other generate charges which are dissipated in a spark which jumps between their fingers as they go to shake hands. In this case, we have two human conducting surfaces separated by an air dielectric. It is interesting to consider the complicated condenser system which exists when a number of people are in the studio, and how their capacities vary as they move about the room.

#### Varying Capacity

The capacity of a condenser, or its ability to store a charge of electricity, may be varied by changing the relative positions of the conducting surfaces or by substituting different dielectric materials. In Figure 1, a and b represent the conducting surfaces of a condenser. If these surfaces are more widely separated, the capacity of the condenser is reduced. Also, the capacity will be changed if glass, hard rubber or other dielectric material is placed between them. In Figure 2, we have a representation of the fixed and moving plates of a variable condenser. The capacity of such a condenser is minimum when the plates are separated as shown. If the moveable plate is rotated until it is in the position indicated by the

dotted outline, the capacity of the condenser reaches its maximum. Condenser capacity depends, then, upon the area of plate surfaces opposing each other. In variable condensers of this type, the capacity is increased by uniting a number of fixed plates so as to obtain a larger total surface area and opposing them to a similar combination of moveable plates. The fixed plate unit is known as the stator and the moveable plate unit as the rotor.

#### Connecting Condensers

The rules to be remembered regarding condensers are: (1), that with a given dielectric material the capacity of a condenser increases if the distance between the surfaces decreases, (2), that the capacity of a condenser increases if the area of the surfaces opposing each other increases. Note these two rules carefully, and the methods of combining condensers so as to obtain desired capacities will be better understood.

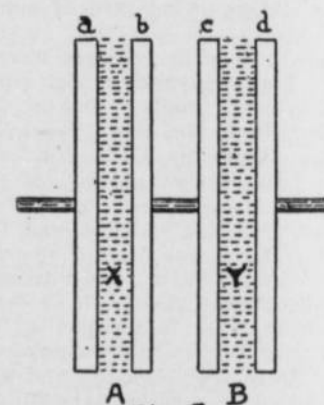


Fig. 3

In Figure 3, we have two condensers, A and B, connected in series. It will be seen that, when so connected, the conducting surfaces b and c are joined together and are, in effect, one surface. The total thickness of dielectric between the extreme outer connections of the condenser combination, that is between surfaces a and d, is equivalent to the thickness of dielectric X added to that of dielectric Y. When condensers are joined in series, then, the dielectric thickness is increased. Therefore, the total capacity will be less than the capacity of any one of the condensers so joined, provided the material forming the dielectric is unchanged and that the conducting surface areas in opposition to each other are not increased. In

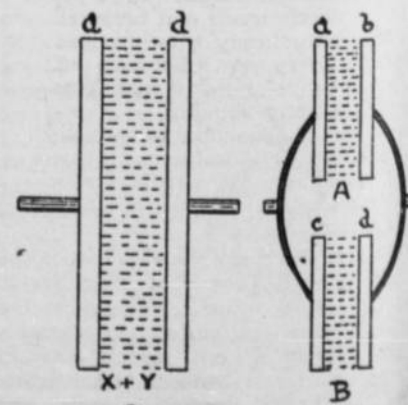


Fig. 4

Fig. 5



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the arrangement shown in Fig. 3, the inner surfaces, b and c are connected, forming one conductor. If b and c were removed, there would still be left a condenser formed by surfaces a and d. If a and d are brought nearer to each other until the distance between them equals that of X plus that of Y, as shown in Fig. 4, then the capacity of C will equal that of the original combination in Fig. 3.

### Condensers in Parallel

Fig. 5, shows two condensers joined in parallel. Here, the surface area of a has been added to that of c, and the surface area of b to that of d. Surfaces a plus c are opposed to surfaces b plus d. The capacity, then, has been increased, provided that the dielectric thickness has not been increased in making the combination. It will be seen that the total thickness of dielectric between the extreme outer connections of the condenser combination, that is between a and b, or between c and d—it matters not which—does not represent an increase. The conducting surface areas have been increased and no change has been made in the dielectric thickness. Therefore, the total capacity of the combination in Fig. 5 is greater than the capacity of either of the individual condensers, A or B. Actually, the capacity of condensers connected in parallel equals the sum of the individual capacities. Thus, if A and B each have a capacity of one microfarad, they may be combined as in Fig. 5, to give a total capacity of two microfarads.

Combined in series, as in Fig. 3, their total capacity would be half a microfarad. So that, you see, with two one-microfarad condensers, the experimenter can obtain capacities of half a microfarad, one or two microfarads, by using one alone or two combined in series or parallel. With two equal capacities in series, the total capacity is half that of one of them. If the condensers combined in series are of unequal value, the total capacity may be calculated. The total capacity of three condensers, of 2, 3 and 4 microfarads respectively, arranged in series, equals:

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$

which will be found to equal 12/13ths of a microfarad. Joined in parallel, the same condensers would give a capacity of two, plus three, plus four, or a total of nine microfarads.

### Correspondence

Wilfred Laidlaw, Cupar, Sask.—The foregoing article on condensers was suggested by your enquiry regarding a method of connecting two together so as to produce a required capacity. In the case of a very low capacity, such as you require for a grid condenser, a combined arrangement would be awkward. Better obtain one of the exact value needed. Write F. E. Rutland, 450 Main Street, Winnipeg.

H. M. S., Consort, Alta.—Would not advise altering your ordinary set so as to pick up code. The most interesting code is to be heard on the 40-metre wave band. A short-wave receiving set is easy to build. Get a copy of The Radio Amateur's Handbook from the American Radio Relay League, 1711 Park Street, Hartford, Conn. The price is one dollar, postpaid anywhere. This is the best little radio text-book I have seen in a long time.

A. E. S., Lakeland, Man.—Yes, the long-wave set described in the "Handbook" will bring in the stations for you. I think you would derive more enjoyment from a short-wave set. The long-wave stations are usually handling commercial or government traffic, which is not very interesting to private listeners. Build a short-wave set and start with coils for the 40-metre band.

R. A. K., Taber, Alta.—Write to the Canadian Marconi Company, Vancouver. I am not sure if they are still running a radio school there, but they will give you the information you require.

W. F., Brandon.—The result of the photo contest will appear in our next issue with the winning picture.

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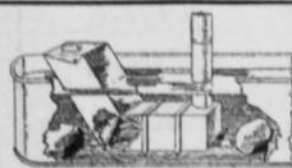
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## Among the Doddies in 1926

Continued from Page 4

yearlings and both senior and junior calves. The winning senior bull calf, Prizemere 67th, was the junior and reserve grand champion. James Bowman won the senior yearling bull class with E. P. Radiator.

The cow class was a strong one and two Rosemere entries, Blackcap of Rosemere 16th, and her stable mate, stood first and second, with Blackbird of Aberlour 2nd, a former winner for McAllister, in third place. Owing to a difference in dates from which ages of cattle are computed the senior yearling heifer that had won so much for Congdon and Battles on the Western fair circuit, was forced to show in the two-year-old class. However, even there she was an easy winner, and her stable mate, Pride of Rosemere 59th, stood second. When the championships were awarded the heifers stood in the same order, although Middlebrook Pride 54th, the winning senior heifer calf, had won the junior championship for Geo. McAllister and Son, of Guelph. This heifer was an exceptionally good one, and has been a consistent winner throughout the year. The group classes were largely won by the Congdon and Battles herd, although McAllister was first in the class with four calves and junior herd.

The London Exhibition followed the next week, and all the Ontario entries from Toronto went on to that show, but Congdon and Battles took their herd direct to Philadelphia for the Sequi-Centennial Exhibition. In addition to the Toronto entries, there was one or two from the herd of Alan W. Edwards, Watford, Ontario, who did very well in the competition. Middlebrook Prince 33rd was again grand champion bull, and Middlebrook Pride 54th, the first prize senior yearling heifer and the junior champion at Toronto, was the grand champion female. Honors were fairly well divided with McAllister receiving slightly the larger share.

### Fine Array Before British Judge

At the Royal Winter Fair in November, we had an Old Country judge, in the person of Geo. Sinclair, for the first time, to pass upon the Aberdeen-Angus entries. Owing to the excellent entries from Ontario, three from Western Canada, and the entry of the herds of Dwight Cutler, Orion, Mich.; W. E. Scripps, Detroit, Mich., and Dr. C. R. Martin, Crosswell, Mich., there was a fine display.

The real surprise of the Toronto Royal came when W. J. F. Warren, from Belbeck, Sask., a new exhibitor, won the first, junior and reserve grand championship on his junior bull calf, Black Monarch W. When Mr. Warren followed this by winning first, junior and reserve grand championship on his junior heifer calf, Miss Quality of Belbeck, he had established himself. The group classes at the Royal Show were practically all won by the American exhibitors.

The pure-bred competition at the Guelph Winter Fair is never very large, but invariably some very fine cattle are shown. This year the female championship went to Middlebrook Pride 54th, the senior heifer calf from the herd of Geo. McAllister and Son, and the bull championship was awarded to Espoir of Glencarnock 5th, shown by Lowe and Heibin of Elora, Ontario.

### Western Bull Sold Well

At Chicago this year Canada was not largely represented, there being only four Canadian animals in the show. One, Marshall of Vauxhall, came from the Glencarnock herd at Brandon, and the other three came from the herd of W. J. F. Warren, of Belbeck, Sask. The Glencarnock bull was there for sale, and he went at \$550, the second highest price paid for a bull in the International sale. The Saskatchewan entries were there as part of the Saskatchewan exhibit, and the bull calf, Black Monarch W., again won his class, while the heifer, Miss Quality of Belbeck, was second, and as a pair they won first, for pair of calves, in a class of 19 entries. The aged bull, Qualatum of Raydale, shown by Warren, stood sixth in a class of 13, and there were two or

three below him who thought that they could win.

During the past year the Aberdeen-Angus breed has not won as many fat stock show grand championships as it has in some former years, but it has continued to dominate the main classes of all shows, so far as domination is indicated by the winning of a great majority of the major awards. The Manitoba Winter Fair was the greatest triumph of the breed. There it won the calf class, the grand championship and the reserve and many of the single and group awards. At Guelph Winter Fair, at the other end of the year, the breed was also most successful, winning grand championship, reserve grand and many other prizes. At the Royal Winter Fair the breed did not win the main award, but four of the six classes in which there was inter-breed competition were won by the breed and in the main class of the show with 68 entries out the first four prizes were awarded to Aberdeen-Angus bullocks. At Chicago International Aberdeen-Angus steers were shown by the Alberta University, and there they won first with their pure-bred senior calf in very strong competition. This calf was bred by C. H. Richardson, of Bowden, Alta., and was sired by Pride 2nd of Page.

### Conclusions

Reviewing the shows of the past year we find that Permit 9th, shown by Jas. D. McGregor, was undoubtedly the outstanding animal exhibited during the year. At least that is the opinion expressed by the judges who passed upon him during the past year, as under everyone of them he won his class and the grand championship. There were a great many other champions but none so consistent as he in either the male or female sections, although Congdon and Battles' good heifer, Pride of Rosemere 67, came very near to equalling his record. This good heifer rounded out her 1926 showyard career by winning the female grand championship at the Chicago International. We believe that an animal that has consistently won first in the class in which it has been shown has indicated a higher degree of merit than those that have been first and champion, only to drop several places down in the class at a later show. On that ground there are several animals that have stood out rather conspicuously during the year 1926. The junior yearling bull, Jacques, shown by Thos. Henderson and Son, was undefeated in his class during the year so far as we know. Blackcap Bard, the two-year-old bull shown by Harry Leader, was undefeated during the year, as was Middlebrook Pride 54th, the senior heifer calf shown by Geo. McAllister and Sons, of Guelph, Ontario.

The other outstanding feature of the year's activities in breed circles was the success of the initial effort of W. J. F. Warren as an exhibitor in both Canada and the United States. It is not often that a new exhibitor can start out with two or three head and compete so successfully with other and older breeders as Mr. Warren did this year. However he has done it, and others should be able to duplicate his feat. In fact his success should be a great encouragement to many breeders who might be reluctant to take the step.

### Dominant Sires

On the record of the past year's shows Edward Glencarnock, for J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, and Prizemere 12th, for Harry Leader, of Burnside, continue to hold dominant positions among the sires of the country. The Henderson bull, Prince Marshall 7th, has not yet been in service long enough to establish a reputation for himself, but his get promises well and we would expect this bull to take a leading place in future years. Middlebrook Prince 33rd, did not have much of an opportunity to demonstrate his merit, as only one of his get, Middlebrook Pride 54th, was on exhibition this year, but she has done so well that we are inclined to watch this bull closely. The record of the two calves shown by W. J. F. Warren, of Belbeck, Sask., at the Royal Show at Toronto and the Chicago International, places Qualatum of Raydale, his herd sire, in a position of prominence that will ensure him fame if he can maintain the standard.

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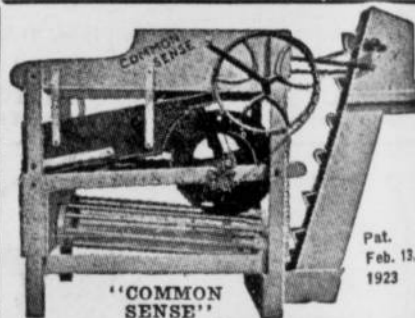
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# The Heart of Richard Verrell

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SO FAR

All London wondered who was the mysterious gentleman adventurer, known as Blackshirt, who went about during midnight feasts attired in a suit of evening clothes and a black silk shirt. In reality he was Richard Verrell, a young English novelist, who moved in London's most select social circle. Verrell was in search of material for plots for his novels and took a keen delight in matching his clever wits against those of some of the most shrewd and wealthy men whom he knew. There had been the incident of the disappearance of the string of pearls, Sir Allen Dunn's wedding gift to his daughter, and again their return to their place of safe keeping. Then Blackshirt had met the challenge made by Ronald McTavish that if this mysterious man succeeded in taking anything of value from his, McTavish's, house, that he would give a large donation to a London hospital.

After each daring episode, Blackshirt was learning to expect to be called on the telephone by someone whom he now called his "lady of the phone." At first he had been dismayed that she knew his identity both as Verrell the novelist and as Blackshirt. He judged her to be an American by her voice, but she would give him no clue as to whom she was. Verrell found himself falling in love with this mysterious lady, who even came to his rescue when he entered the house of Count de Rogeri, the spy.

Complications were later added when Verrell came under the spell of the charm of Sir Allen Dunn's daughter, Bobbie. At a ball given in her honor she danced with Verrell and he found himself greatly attracted by the vivacious charming young lady. But he made the error of lauding Bobbie's beauty to his "lady of the phone." It must have aroused a spirit of jealousy, for she bade him get for her a certain opal ring which belonged to Bobbie. He was interrupted in this feat by Bobbie herself. He broke the electric light, kissed Bobbie and escaped with the ring and a photograph of the owner of the ring in his possession.

## EPISODE V

### Through the Flames

IN a subtle, indefinable way, Blackshirt discovered that he was changing; not only were his personal feelings affected, but his whole life appeared to be turning topsy-turvy. Reviewing himself, he found that a few weeks back he was unknown to the world, only Scotland Yard possessing any inkling that there existed a man who was systematically helping himself to other people's goods with impunity.

His life, though a double one, had been more or less quiet. Outside of his books and his nocturnal adventures he did not have any real interest in life, and had been drifting towards the easy, monotonous existence of a well-to-do bachelor.

In the past only now and again had he indulged in one of his periodical raids. Most evenings he was dancing, or playing bridge at the club.

Suddenly everything was different. Events crowded themselves so thickly into his life that he felt his head whirling whenever he dared indulge in retrospection. He was no longer the heart-free bachelor he had been. He had to admit to himself that he was undoubtedly in love with Bobbie, whilst he was not at all sure that he did not care almost as much for his Lady of the Phone.

Nor did the change end here. Psychologically he was different. He began to see himself as others viewed him: an adventurer, a housebreaker, a thief in the night. It was not that his love of the game was diminishing, rather he felt that it was increasing by reason of the different complications which crept into his life in such a short time. It was his conscience which hurt him now, his knowledge that he was outside the pale of society, the thought that he could not honorably ask Bobbie to share his life with him.

It was the female influence which insidiously crept into his life. First his Lady of the Phone, then Bobbie, had said: "Why was he what he was?" and each in her turn, with scorn in her voice, made him realize that whilst she might admire Blackshirt for his courage, she looked down upon him for his unlawful practices.

Last night had been the culminating point. When he caught Bobbie into his arms and his lips met hers, he irretrievably lost his heart. He was hers, body and soul! At the same time the realization that he had robbed the girl he loved caused him to writhe in shame. For good and all, he was no longer a criminal by nature or inclination. From henceforward Blackshirt would be no more—yet he sighed. He would sadly miss the excitement.

Concurrently there occurred to him a scheme whereby he could still experience the old thrills which were the breath of his life, still keeping his conscience clear. Such jewellery as had not passed

By BRUCE GRAEME

to the fences he would return in the same way and by the same method with which he had taken it in the first place.

His eyes sparkled at the thought. In his safe were about four hauls of which he had not yet disposed.

Impulsively, he quickly crossed to the safe.

Inside was a tray in which reposed the jewellery, and prominently on top, glaring at him with an accusing stare, was the opal ring which he had stolen from Bobbie.

He felt a stab of pain. God! How he wished he had never taken it. He groaned. It was a mute reminder that he had committed the most heinous offence of all; robbed the one he loved best in all the world, and, worse still, he knew that this was just the one thing he could not return, for at any moment his Lady of the Phone might ring him up and give him the directions for sending it to her. Still, he resolved, all the rest should be returned to the rightful owners, and he would start first of all with the Mayer diamonds.

At the thought, he was seized with a curious sense of elation. It was as though he had been groping in the dark, and suddenly glimpsed a friendly light.

An honest man! He laughed caustically. A few months back this would not have worried him, but now—his eyes softened. Well, was not Bobbie worth it? Even now he felt the touch of her warm soft lips, the feel of her pulsating body, helpless within his protecting arms. He closed his eyes in ecstasy to recall yet once again that brief moment of rapture, and as he did so the telephone bell raucously interrupted. His Lady of the Phone!

He lifted the receiver, prepared to inform her that he hated her for the trap into which she had led him; the mean trick she had played upon him; but as his ears heard the sweet music of her voice, the familiar American accent, he knew that he could not bear her any malice, that he was again under her spell, the mysterious charm she exercised with her voice.

He could not help contrasting her influence with that of Bobbie's. Bobbie caused him an agony of remorse, made him wish to be an honest man; but his Lady of the Phone seemed almost a partner to encourage him in his criminal career.

"Good-morning, Mr. Verrell."  
"Good-morning, little lady," he answered.

"Did you succeed last night?"  
He made a wry face. "Just about," he replied.

"Say, what do you mean?" she queried. Notwithstanding the surprise in her voice, he seemed to detect a note of hidden laughter, and it momentarily angered him.

"It was no thanks to you, after the nice little trap into which you led me."

"Trap! Led you into! Quit being mysterious, Mr. Verrell, and spill the beans, as they say down in the Bowery."

"Please don't," he said sharply.

"It appears to me that you deliberately sent me after that ring, knowing very well I should be caught. If your knowledge of the household was so much that you knew exactly where Bobbie—Miss Dunn—kept her jewels, you must have known that she was not going to be absent last night."

"Why not? It is the prerogative of our sex to change our minds suddenly."

"That," he replied, "is quibbling. You must know as well as I that no one in their senses would leave an empty house, with their jewels more or less loose on a dressing-table. You don't deny that you knew she would be there?"

"No, I don't," she answered calmly.

"Then why did you send me?"

"Obviously because I wanted the ring."

"But how did you expect me to secure the ring if you knew that Miss Dunn was to be in the bedroom?"

"Did you get it?" she interrogated.

"Why, yes."

"Very well, then, that is the answer. I relied upon your perspicacity to overcome such a small obstacle."

"I feel highly honored," he muttered sarcastically. "But, as it happens, it is only by a stroke of luck that I am now sitting here at the telephone, instead of being in a more unpleasant place. I suspect you had an ulterior motive."

"Really?"

"You intended me to be caught by Miss Dunn," he accused her.

For a moment or two there was no reply, and then she lapsed into broad slang.

"Say! boy! what are you trying to put over?"

Blackshirt began to believe that these recidivations into the vernacular of her own country were intended to hide her emotion, and, this being the case, he knew that what he had said was indeed the truth, and that he had touched upon a tender spot.

Why had she done this? Not because she wished him to be trapped, for if this were the case, why had she rescued him that night from Count de Rogeri? He could only conclude that she was jealous of Bobbie, and hoped that Bobbie would have insisted upon seeing his face, and thus discover that Richard Verrell was Blackshirt.

This fact caused his nerves to thrill and his heart to pound with disconcerting loudness. The fact that she was jealous of any other woman could mean only one thing. He felt an added rush of tenderness towards her.

In view of what he suspected her feelings to be towards him, he wondered how she would take the news that he was about to give up his double life. If she were an influence to him to continue, it would seem that she were sympathetic to the dark part of his life, and perhaps would not welcome his decision. He squared his shoulders. It was for Bobbie.

He wanted to tell her right away, but, manlike, feared the issue.

"Forget what I have said, little lady. It is just my annoyance at being caught. Tell me, what am I to do with the ring?"

Her voice was easier when she answered. It was as if she was apprehensive that he would continue his questions, and was relieved when he changed the subject.

"You are to pack it up in a small parcel, take it to a little shop in Newman Street, and leave it there for me, where I will personally pick it up. The shop in question is Number 55A, a place where they sell electric light fittings. They know me well there, so that you may be quite assured that the packet will reach me safely."

"To whom shall I address it?" he asked eagerly.

He heard her silvery laugh. "Oh, la, la! You said that much too anxiously, Mr. Verrell; otherwise I might have fallen into the trap. Address it to: 'Mrs. Tell E. Phone.'"

Once again she laughed, this time mischievously.

He groaned to himself. What a fool he was, he thought, and he liked to think himself diplomatic! He came to the conclusion that where women were concerned he was nothing more or less than a blundering idiot.

One thing, however, that she said caused his eyes to brighten. She said that she would pick up the parcel personally. Nothing would be easier than to keep a watch on this shop, and arrange in some way that he should receive a signal on the arrival of his Lady of the Phone. Nothing would be easier thereafter than to follow her home, and perhaps secure a glimpse of her face, which he so longed to see. Even if he were not successful in achieving the second part of his program, once he knew her address he believed it would only be a matter of keeping watch long enough before he would eventually see her.

"Very well, then," he said, only with a great effort keeping the triumph

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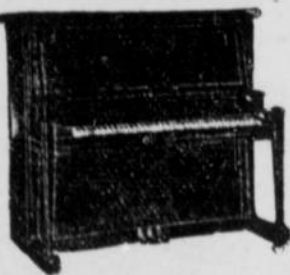
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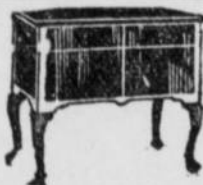
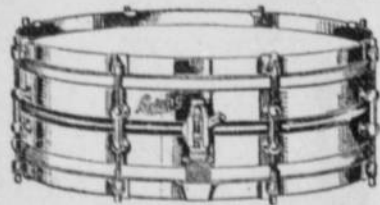
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out of his voice. "I will do as you suggest, and take the ring this morning. I suppose you will collect it some time today!"

"Probably this afternoon," was her answer, and then she continued gaily: "Well, good-bye, Mr. Verrell, I hope it doesn't hurt you too much to part with your—shall I say 'booty'?"

In another second she would have rung off, but he cried out in an agonized tone: "Oh, lady, lady, don't ring off yet!"

There was surprise in her tone as she asked him why.

"I—I—wanted to speak to you," he mumbled, nerving himself up for the crucial announcement, already half regretting that he had not allowed her to break the connection when she wished.

"Well, go on," she cried encouragingly, when he paused.

"I—I wanted to tell you of a—a decision I have reached this morning. You are aware of a certain gentleman with whom we are both acquainted by two names. Vous parlez le Francais?"

"Mais, oui."

"Bon, alors—this gentleman finds that le nom qu'il a pendant la nuit has become inconvenient so that, under the circumstances, he has decided that he will no longer give cause to be known as 'La Chemise Noire.'"

He heard a stifled gasp, but he could not guess what it portended.

"You are not—displeased?"

"Displeased!" she repeated. "Displeased!" She caught her breath. "Mr. Verrell, I have been hoping against hope that you—that you would—change. But tell me, can you—I mean, permanently? Won't you miss the adventure of it?"

He sighed. "Indeed I shall." Then his voice became resonant with suppressed determination. "The change will be permanent."

The emphasis on the last word was sufficient to assure his listener that the old Blackshirt was gone for good. He would never go back again. She did not ask him what wrought the sudden transformation; perhaps she knew; and if the knowledge hurt her, she kept her sorrow to herself.

"Oh, dearest boy, I am glad—so glad." Her voice was soft with tenderness.

Into his voice there crept a note of enthusiasm. "Moreover, O Lady of the 'Phone! I intend, as far as possible, to return to their original owners such—er—goods as I still have in my possession."

Had the telephone been possessed of tele-vision, he might have seen her face cloud over with anxiety.

"Oh, Mr. Verrell, you mustn't do that—you mustn't! Think of the risk you will run!"

"Not more so than when they originally came into my possession."

"Yes, yes, I know; but circumstances were different then."

"How?" he asked curiously, but she did not reply.

Blunderingly, he put the question again.

"Can't you see?" she asked desperately; and then, as though afraid she had said too much, continued in her old bantering style: "Why, you silly man, because the name of 'La Chemise Noire' is now a byword throughout London. He is wanted, and there are those who are more alert than ever."

At this he chuckled. "Then it appeals to me more than ever."

"Can I do nothing to stop you indulging in such a foolish, foolhardy scheme?"

"Please don't say that, O Lady of the 'Phone. Don't you see that it will help wipe off bad debts?"

"Oh! I do see, and I admire you all the more, but—but I don't want you to be caught."

At that moment Bobbie seemed far away.

For the first time in his life he received words of sympathy. For the first time in his life he knew what it was to have someone who would care if anything happened to him, and with this new sensation he could have wished for nothing better than to kneel down and worship the ground on which stood his Lady of the 'Phone.

The rush of emotion caused him to choke over his words. "God bless you

for that, my Lady of the 'Phone," he muttered brokenly. "You are the first person who has ever extended a kindly thought towards me, and I swear that I'll do my best to live up to it."

"You poor, poor boy!" she murmured softly. "One day you must tell me of your life; in the meantime, if I can do anything to help you I will."

"Do you really mean that?" he asked eagerly.

"Why, yes, you silly man, of course I do."

"Then please give me your telephone number, so that I can ring you up."

"No, no," she cried, "you must not ask me that."

"Oh, please, please!" he pleaded.

There was not a woman living who could have resisted him at that moment, and his Lady of the 'Phone gave way.

"If I tell you, will you promise faithfully never to try to trace it, and not to call me up too often?"

"I promise," he answered readily, content in his own mind that it would not be long before he would track her out in a far simpler way.

"Park 0343! If it isn't I will answer you, then please ring off. You will do that, won't you?"

"I will," he agreed readily.

"Good-bye, then, and God keep you safe," she murmured softly, as she rang off.

Arriving at 55A Newman Street, Verrell discovered that it was immediately opposite the office of an old friend of his. He whistled cheerfully at this find, for nothing would be easier than, having given in the ring and perhaps arranged with the assistant to inform him when his Lady of the 'Phone should claim it, to go over to his friend's office, and there wait until his quarry should arrive.

Inside, as he had hoped, there was a young and intelligent-looking assistant. It would be more easy, thought Verrell, to bribe a young man to assist him than an older man, who might be suspicious of his motives.

He had all his story planned out. He would tell the assistant that he was leaving a ring, because the lady who would fetch it was to be his fiancée, and should the assistant signal to him that the lady had taken the ring away it would mean that she had accepted.

"Good-morning, sir," greeted the suave young man.

"Good-morning," answered Verrell. "I am going to ask you to do a favor for me. I have a little parcel here which I wish delivered to a lady friend of mine." He was about to proceed with his story when the clerk interrupted him.

"For Mrs. Tell E. Phone, sir? Yes, sir, the lady was here this morning and gave me full instructions to receive the packet from you."

Verrell lifted his eyebrows. This might be rather awkward. In the meantime he determined to hand over the ring, which he did; and having done so, the clerk gave him a letter.

"The lady asked me to give you this note, sir, when you gave me the ring."

Verrell slit open the envelope. Inside was a note as follows:

"Dear Mr. Verrell,—I have asked the clerk to give you this note direct. You have handed him the ring. I want you to do me a favor. Please go once to Shirley's Restaurant, which is a little way down Greek Street from Soho Square. Go inside, sit down at the table nearest the door, and wait. Your

"Lady of the 'Phone"

Verrell's heart leapt with delight. There would be no need after all to trail her home, for was he not to meet her personally within a very short time?

He hurried out of the shop, down Newman Street, across Oxford Street into Soho Square, and then down Greek Street until he arrived at Shirley's Restaurant, and on the way it seemed to him that every one in London conspired to get in his way in order to delay him. By the clock it took him a little less than five minutes, but his excited imagination fully half an hour. Never had he seemed to wait



so slowly before, but at length he arrived at his destination.

It was a dingy, miserable restaurant, and he was surprised that his Lady of the 'Phone should have chosen such a poor rendezvous; but assuming that she had some ulterior motive, he sat down and impatiently waited, lighting a cigarette to while away the time.

He had not been there five minutes before a greasy-looking Italian waiter approached him.

"Are you Meester Verreell, sir?"

Verreell nodded, and the waiter pulled an envelope from his pocket.

"A lady, she ask me to give this to you, sir."

Verreell frowned. This was not what he had hoped. Pushing the waiter a shilling, he stretched out his hand for the envelope, which was already covered with dirty finger-marks where the waiter had handled it.

Inside was another note from his Lady of the 'Phone.

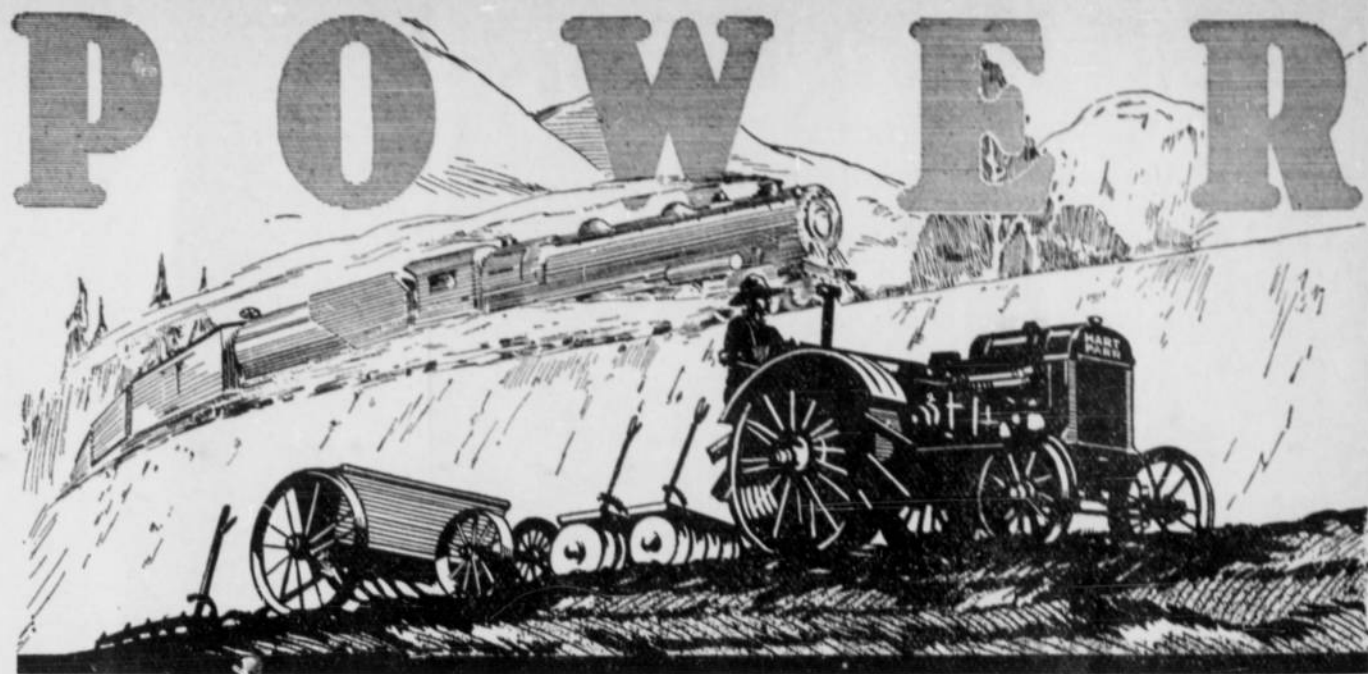
"Dear Mr. Verrell (it ran),—If you are the man I think you are, you have probably already made preparations to trail me home. By the time you read this note I shall have collected the ring from Newman Street, and be on my way home. I am sorry — Your regretful

"Lady of the 'Phone."

Three months back Blackshirt had learned that Sigmund Gregori, another well-known author, and his wife, together with their small son and daughter, were returning for a four months' visit to his native country, leaving their house in Edinburgh Street closed up for that period. On hearing this, Blackshirt had immediately cast around for some scheme to make use of this fortunate exodus, and it was not long before he discovered that Gregori lived only five doors away from Joseph Mayer, a wealthy South African who had made his money in diamonds, and had retired to London.

Scouting around, he had then elucidated the fact that it would be perfectly easy to steal along from the roof of Gregori's empty house to the second floor of Mayer's four-storied residence, and secure an entry via a window at the back. It had been an easy matter to slip into Gregori's house, and, to Blackshirt, just as easy to carry through the rest of the program. That is how the famous Mayer diamonds had come into his possession. Cautious as usual, he had covered all his tracks, so that the Scotland Yard detectives had no knowledge of how he had obtained admittance into the house; and now Blackshirt felt glad that this was the case, for he would return the diamonds in the same way as he had taken possession of them.

It was about 1.30 a.m., not many hours since his Lady of the 'Phone had so neatly fooled him, when Blackshirt walked along Edinburgh Street with the slightest suspicion of an unsteady gait. A quick glance up and down assured him that there was not a soul to be



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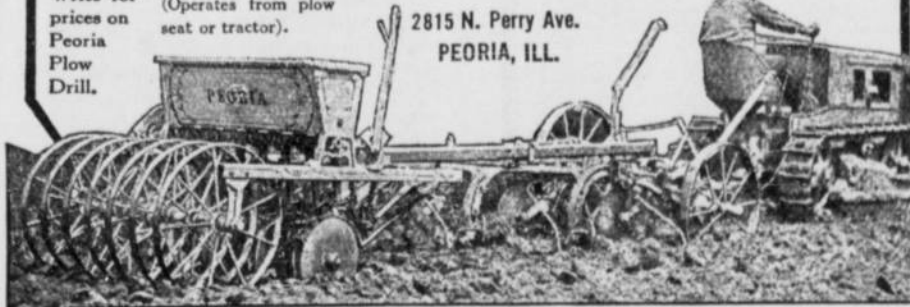
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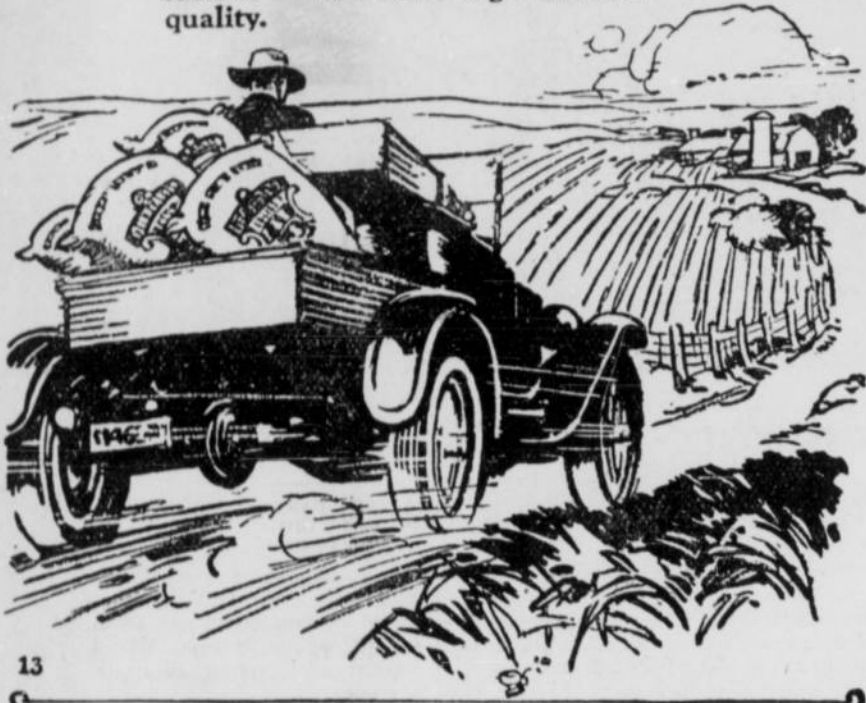
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13

seen; a second later he had slipped inside the gate, entering the house via an area window. Once within he adjusted his black mask, and was now ready.

With his tiny, powerful electric flash-lamp cleaving the overpowering darkness like a miniature searchlight, Black-shirt made his way up to the top floor, where he knew there was a skylight on to the roof. Fortunately the roof was low, and it was only necessary to mount a chair, from which he could push open the glass window and scramble through.

As he stood on the roof and breathed in the cool, clean air of the night he felt wonderfully exhilarated. Perhaps it was the coolness after a rather sultry day, or perhaps it was the pureness of the air after the thunderstorm which had commenced about six o'clock, or perhaps it was the knowledge that he was about to wipe off one of the wrongs he had committed. Whatever it was, he felt so happy he could almost have danced a jig.

He gazed about at the scene which stretched around and below him. Mostly it was just a succession of sharply defined shadows of roofs and chimney-pots, but here and there, some near by, some at a distance, there was a friendly gleam glowing in some window. Below in the streets everything was quiet, except for an occasional taxi or automobile, or a stray pedestrian making his way homewards, his footprints echoing with eerie loudness along the road.

It was rather an enchanting view. It only needed the moon above and some one beside him.

Blackshirt shook himself. There was work to be done, and this was the last time of the day when he should be dreaming.

With cautious footsteps he advanced along the intervening roofs until he came to the Mayer household.

To get to the window which he had to enter was now an action which could only be performed by a trained athlete, and one with a steady nerve, for a slight slip in walking along five yards of the narrowest brick coping would cause a fall of thirty feet into a small enclosed courtyard.

However, his nerves did not fail him, and once having reached the window-sill it was not difficult for him to slip the bolt with a special instrument of his own, which enabled him to replace everything in its original position when leaving.

This done, he cautiously raised the window, and in another minute had stepped inside.

The first thing which occurred to him was the overpowering warmth, and for a moment he wondered if the house were fitted with central heating, which, notwithstanding the warmth of the day, had been left on. This he dismissed from his mind, and put it down to the fact that the outer air had become so much cooler.

Having entered Mayers' house before, there was no need to make use of his flash-lamp, for he already knew it thoroughly. All he had to avoid was banging into some unexpected obstruction and making unnecessary noise, but this he obviated by placing each foot carefully in front of him, and by keeping his outstretched arms on the quiet.

Whilst he could not see in the dark, his long training had enabled him to walk almost as easily as in the daytime, without any of the fumbling and hesitating of an amateur who cannot see where he is going, fears for his nose, and moves about in a crouching attitude. In addition he had the advantage of possessing an acute sense of feeling and an intuition of the keenest. He was invariably aware of any obstructing article an infinitesimal space of time before his toes or his fingers came in contact with it.

As he advanced, he became conscious of a feeling that something untoward would shortly happen, a foreboding that he would be well advised to retreat while he still had the opportunity. So strong indeed was the feeling that he actually took one step back, preparatory to making his retreat. Even as he did so, he seemed to mentally envision Bobbie; to feel again the delight that he was going to make good for her

sake. What a poor coward he would be if he were to turn tail the very first time he attempted to live up to his new-born character.

With ears alert and eyes peering through the darkness, he endeavored to discover what had roused this sudden premonition of trouble, whether he was walking into some trap.

For two or three minutes he stood there, but could hear nothing which might lead him to suspect the presence of any one near by. The house was uncannily quiet, except for a faint rustling sound, which he could not define, but which he thought was probably the sighing of the wind, echoing down the old-fashioned, wide chimney pots.

Verrell was surprised to find that his forehead was damp with perspiration, so that he began to think his uneasy feeling due to the unpleasant heat of the house.

The safe, he knew, was in Mayer's private study on the floor below, so he proceeded, the air becoming warmer and warmer as he advanced downwards. If central-heating were like this, he thought, he preferred the old-fashioned coal-fire, which was at least healthily warm.

Having once opened the safe, Black-shirt found no difficulty in repeating the performance; within five minutes he had replaced the diamonds where he had originally found them. Fortunately it was not one of the up-to-date, modern safes, which are impossible for even the most expert cracksmen to open, notwithstanding the fact that it is done every day in the realms of fiction.

Blackshirt, clever as he was, had his limitations, and more than once he had entered a house only to find that his work and his plans had been wasted, since the safes were absolutely burglar-proof.

Arising from his knees, he crept into the hall again and listened. He was not yet satisfied that all was well. Strangely enough, the rustling had become louder, and with the consciousness of this fact he suddenly smelled the pungent odor of burning wood.

Like a flash the solution of his uneasiness of the heat and of the rapidly increasing rustling noise burst upon him. The house was on fire below him. In the light of his torch, which he had instinctively switched on, Blackshirt saw, blowing upwards, a cloud of black smoke, which swirled and eddied around him percolating into his throat and nostrils, so that it was only by the utmost self-control he prevented a violent attack of coughing. The fire, apparently, was spreading with alarming rapidity, there was a faint crash downstairs, and a doorway below suddenly flickered red, the reflection causing weird, phantasmagorical shadows to leap up and down the hall.

Evidently the fire had originated in one of the rooms on the floor downstairs, and had confined itself up to the time of Blackshirt's arrival; but with the collapse of the door the flames shot out and licked up the banisters, emitting billowing clouds of smoke.

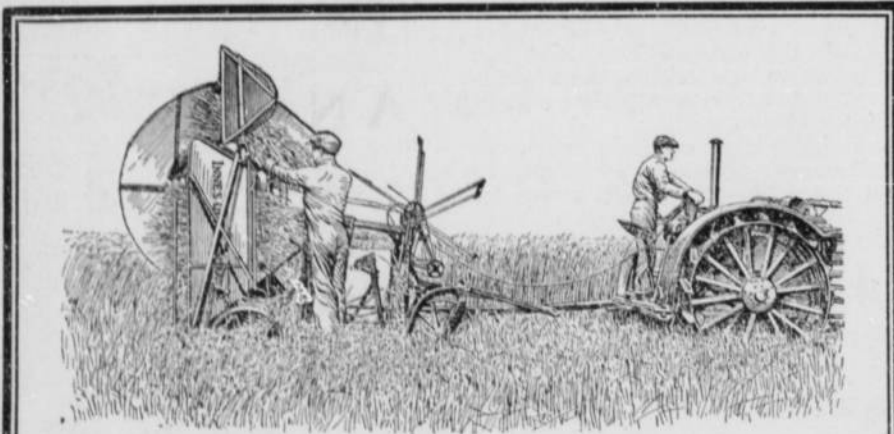
Blackshirt stood aghast at the tragedy on to which he had stumbled. He could make his escape now without any difficulty, but what of the people who were sleeping in the rooms around him, and perhaps above him? What of them sleeping there unconsciously while the fire spread below them? There was only one to give them warning—Blackshirt! What of him if he did? He might have to accompany them down, assist them past the clutching flames, and, once below, he might, as a price of his sacrifice, be arrested as the man who had stolen the Mayer diamonds.

Even as he hesitated the flames were spreading, and he realized that if he waited many more minutes retreat would be cut off.

The next moment he was battering on the nearest door.

He heard a bellowing roar from within: "Good God, what's that?" and a bewildered, night-attired figure threw open the door.

It is a moot point as to whether Mayer was more astounded at the sight of Blackshirt, his black mask and gleam-



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tering eyes haloed by the red reflection of the flames, or at the knowledge that his horse was on fire.

Blackshirt saw him hesitate. "Quick! As you value your life! There is a raging inferno below, and unless you escape quickly you will be cut off."

Mayer hesitated no more. "My God!" he groaned, as he rushed to his bed, literally pulling his wife out.

"My children! Next room!" he shouted over his shoulder. Blackshirt rapidly crossed the hall-way, flung open the door of the room opposite, and hauled the two Mayer boys from their bed.

It was a trembling, white-faced, frightened crowd which stood at the top of the staircase and gazed with horrified eyes at the advancing flames, and they did not move until Blackshirt, who had rushed up to the third floor and awakened the maids, hurried down again.

Mayer glanced at him blankly. "We're cut off!" he moaned.

Blackshirt peered through the blinding smoke, and could see that a quick dash would get them past the danger zone. Seizing the nearest child in his arms he cried out, "Follow me!" and rushed down the stairs.

Choking and coughing, and keeping as near to the wall as possible, away from the burning banisters, he hurried down. He heard a cry above him, and saw Mrs. Mayer standing still, swaying, as panic seized her; but her husband caught hold of her, flung her unceremoniously over his shoulder, and trailed after Blackshirt, while the servants followed like sheep.

Now came the critical time, when they had to pass the burning room. Blackshirt gave a quick run, felt a fiery blast of heat and licking flames, but he was through and safe, and the next moment the rest were beside him. One of the maids' nightdresses had caught and was flaring up.

Seizing the garment in his hands, Blackshirt ripped it off her body, leaving her mother-naked, but he snatched off his opera cloak and placed it around her shoulders; then pointed mutely downwards to safety.

The next moment they were all on their way down; the whimpering boy whom Blackshirt had carried to safety hanging on to his father's pyjamas, leaving Blackshirt above, gazing after them with wistful eyes. He dared not follow, but must reach his safety by the way he came, and to do that he must once more pass through the fiery ordeal.

For a second he paused. Better imprisonment than death by fire. But even as this thought crossed his mind he reversed it.

A quick run and once again he was level with the raging inferno.

It scorched his face so that he could have cried with pain, and he felt a board crack beneath him with unpleasant significance; but his quick jump saved him, and he was round and up the banisters and on to the third floor.

Now he was out of the window and on the roof of the next house, once more in the cool air of the evening.

Crossing to the front of the house, he gazed cautiously downwards. Already in the brief minutes that had elapsed since he had discovered the fire, the road seemed thronged with people, whilst from afar came the warning bells of the fire-engines, approaching with hurricane speed.

Where the crowd had come from he could not imagine, for there were policemen, men like himself in evening dress, Mayer and family in their night clothes, and numerous neighbors in semi-deshabille. Already the house below him and the house the other side of the burning building were being vacated.

Even as he looked the first of the fire-engines thundered up, and before the thobbing vehicle had been pulled to a stop the firemen had leapt off, connected up the hose, and a powerful stream of water was playing on the building.

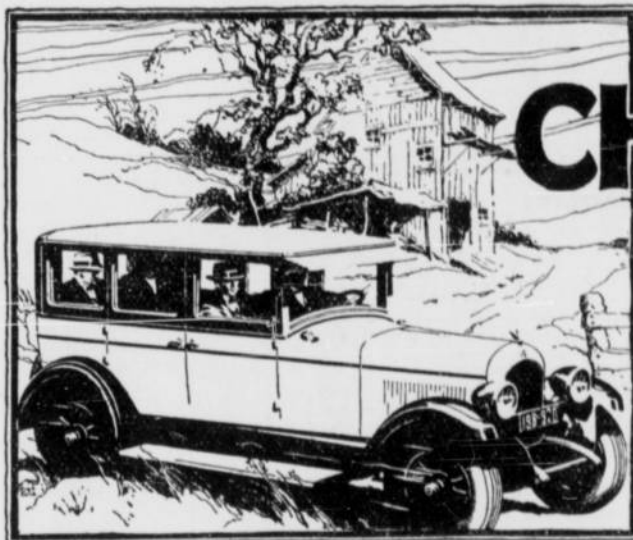
Blackshirt could scarcely tear himself away from the exciting scene, all his nerves thrilling with the excitement, his blood a-tingle with the adventure. He knew, however, that he must move soon, for ere long it was possible the firemen would be on their escapes, and he might be noticed. Another second

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The figures in the rectangle opposite give the answer. It contains just nine words. Each letter in the alphabet is represented by one of two figures. For example—A is either 1 or 26; B is 2 or 25, and so on right through the alphabet. The message reads from left to right across the rectangle and the heavy lines or squares represent the end of a word.

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24	22	1	14	23	19	26	7	9
19	6	26	24	20	18	15	14	
20	19	22	25	4	5	1	9	22
18	18	20	9	13	18	26	4	1
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1. Answers should be submitted in pen-and-ink, on one side of the paper only. Put your name and address (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) and the name of the paper, in the upper right-hand corner. If you wish to write anything else besides your answer, put it on a separate sheet.

2. Contestants must be 15 years or over. Employees of the Virginia Dare Hosiery Company, their friends or relatives, are not allowed to compete.

3. Contestants can submit three answers to the puzzle, but only one answer will be awarded a prize.

4. Where different members of a family compete, only one prize will be awarded in a family or household.

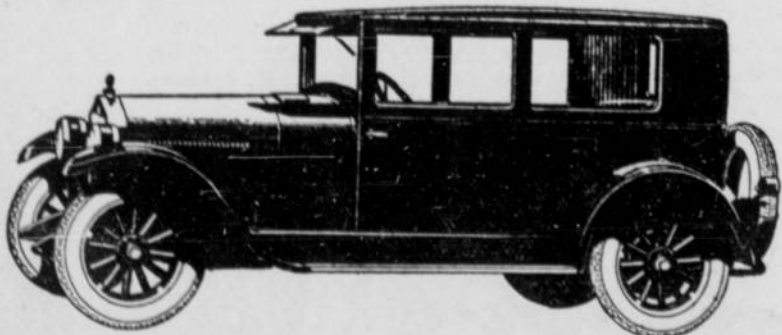
5. Prizes will be awarded by this committee: J. W. Armstrong, Mercury Mills Ltd.; W. M. Thedford, Dominion Envelope & Carton Co. Ltd.; E. E. Greenway, Greenway Press. The decision of these judges will be final in all cases.

6. Prizes will be awarded on the basis of a correct answer to the puzzle, quality of hand-writing,

neatness and general appearance of the entry, and for meeting conditions of the contest. Contestants will be judged as follows: 60 points for the correct solution of the puzzle; 10 points for neatness and general appearance; 10 points for handwriting; 20 points for fulfilling a simple condition.

7. Each contestant will be required to send in a minimum order for Virginia Dare Hosiery either for personal use or for relatives or friends. Upon receipt of your answer, we will mail FREE our new Fall and Winter Catalog showing our unique values and the savings (made possible by our tremendous cash purchases direct from the largest mills) that we pass on to you. Send no money now—your order will be sent postpaid. You will be rewarded for the distribution of this hosiery to your friends in addition to the prizes given in this contest. We guarantee everything we sell or we will replace it FREE.

8. All entries should be forwarded promptly. Send yours in without delay.



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and he would have moved on, but at that instant, loud above the clatter below and the roar of the flames, he heard a piercing shriek of horror from just above him.

The truth momentarily stunned him. He had not known that there was a maid in the attic-like room on the fourth floor, and now she was trapped, and so far the fire-escapes had not arrived.

He knew, too, that if the fire continued to spread with the same amazing rapidness, which was quite likely, for the house was old and the timber dry, it would be but a short time before she was either overcome by the fumes or burned by the flames.

With the actual test of the awful heat he had just had it seemed that his blood turned to water at the thought of what she would have to go through, and he felt a spasm of vertigo. He could not let her die; perhaps she was a Bobbie or a Lady of the 'Phone to some other man.

His muscles had already moved into play, propelling him back to the window by which he knew he could enter the house, almost before he had fully made up his mind that he would rescue her, and a few seconds later he was back in the burning building.

Already the flames had reached the third floor, and, via the banisters, were almost up to the fourth; there would be scarcely enough time to rescue the girl, and how he was to do it he had not the faintest conception; nevertheless, with a running leap he was up to the top floor.

The piercing shrieks confirmed the fact that the maid was in the front room, but, when he went to enter, the door was locked. Suddenly the cries for help ceased, and Blackshirt groaned as he guessed the truth: the maid had fainted with fright, and the door was locked, the key within.

He shook it impotently, but it resisted his efforts, and once more the fact that the house was old-fashioned was to its disadvantage, for the door was solidly built and firmly set on its hinges. He ran back a pace or two and charged the door, but to his fevered imagination it did not seem to affect it in the slightest. Twice, thrice, he did this, and once again he shook it; but the solid door was as it had been before. Helplessly he glanced around, but a sudden idea struck him, and going to the banisters he wrenched one of the heavy banister staves from its socket, and with this pounded on the panel.

Crash! crash! With the full force of his arms he smashed against the panel, but it was only on the fourth onslaught that it even cracked; but after that the work was easier, and he was able to insert his arm and turn the key.

As he did so he gazed behind, and his heart leaped. All this had taken time, and now not only was the maid cut off, but he too, for the floor below him was burning fiercely, making escape impossible.

He rushed to the window and gazed out at the sea of up-turned faces below, and he noticed that the numbers had considerably grown since he had last looked. The raucous clang of the fire-bell, which always attracts a running trail of would-be spectators, had even at this time of night brought along its attendant parasites. The shrieks of the poor maid had not passed unnoticed, and the valiant firemen, in the absence of the neighboring fire-escape, were endeavoring to force an entrance below, but time and again were driven back by the fierceness of the flames and the choking fumes of the smoke.

In the ruddy reflection thrown by the fire he saw the on-lookers' faces anxiously craning upwards and around, wondering why the escape was not there—the escape which had been precipitated against a brick wall by the force of a burst tire, and now lay helpless, scarcely a quarter of a mile away from where it was so urgently needed.

Blackshirt groaned. It seemed as though not only his, but the maid's life was forfeit, unless they could both reach a place of safety.

He looked to the left, where the roof of the neighboring house lay ten feet below, but only a fly could have crawled along the bare brick wall in

order to reach a place from which he could have jumped. He looked at the roof above him. Were he by himself he might jump from the window-sill and trusted his weight to the gutter, and from there worked himself along until he could have leaped to the roof on his left. This would be an impossible feat for the maid, even assuming she were conscious, instead of lying in a dead faint.

Then suddenly, to his joy, he noticed, just to the right of the window, a drain-pipe which ran from the roof above him to the road below.

Flinging the girl across his shoulders he stepped to the window. There was a roar below as he was seen by the spectators, and then there was a sudden hush as they watched with bated breath to see what he was about to do.

He secured a firm grip with his hands on the pipe and gave it a wrench to test its stability, and breathed a prayer of thanks. It seemed firm enough. Now came the critical moment when he was to swing himself off the window-sill. This he did, and for one sickening moment he thought he was hurtling down, but he stopped short with a jar, as his downward progress was halted by the grip he had secured on the pipe. Inch by inch he worked his way down, tearing his knuckles to ribbons against the brick wall, and scraping the skin off his toes till he felt them wet with blood.

Presently he was level with the third floor windows, and so terrific was the heat that he could scarcely breathe, a state which was aggravated by a sudden swirl of smoke. He coughed and spluttered, and felt his senses reeling; but a tiny gust of wind cleared the atmosphere for a moment, and when the smoke had its way again, Blackshirt was a foot or so lower. Down and down, till the weight across his shoulders seemed intolerable. His arms were numbed, and his muscles felt as though they were being torn to pieces.

Inch by inch he worked downwards. When he was level with the second floor, he felt he could bear it no longer, and sobbed with the pain. His mind had almost left him, he was nearly unconscious, but all the time something within him, some tenacious spirit, whispered, "Hold on!" and he held on. Blindly, gropingly, he reached the first floor, and then he was a little farther down.

There was not a sound to be heard from the hundreds of people who were watching his feat, and the only noise was the hissing of the water, the roaring of the flames, and the pump of the fire-engines. Dimly he looked round, wondering how far he was from the ground, and thus for the first time the on-lookers caught a glimpse of him. There was a slight hiss of excitement as they suddenly realized that the man they were watching wore a big black mask on his face, and the next moment they were electrified by a sudden shout from the rear: "My God, it's Blackshirt!"

Blackshirt! There was scarcely a man or woman there who had not by this time heard of the audacious member of society whom the newspapers had recently exposed as one of the most successful criminals of modern days. Impulsively, their nerves keyed up by the exciting scene they had just witnessed, several others echoed the cry "Blackshirt!" and Blackshirt himself knew that his identity had been discovered.

Another two feet down, and once again he looked around, and already there were two or three policemen pushing their way through the crowd and approaching the place where he would reach the ground.

The crowd became acutely conscious of the second drama which was to be played before them; and when a woman, with a sob in her voice, cried out: "They're going to arrest him!" there was a murmuring growl of dissent, and cries of "Shame! Shame!" as the crowd pressed forward, and were only kept back by the firemen. He was now just out of reach of the policemen's arms.

"Catch her," he whispered in a croaked voice, and although the policemen could not hear what he said, they caught his meaning and stretched their arms out.



Holding on with one hand, with his toes firmly pressed against the wall, with his other Blackshirt swung the helpless girl from his shoulders, and dropped her. He waited long enough to see that she was caught safely, and the next moment he was making his way up the pipe again towards the fiery inferno.

There was a yell from the crowd, an excited shout, partly of gladness; partly of sorrow; pleased because he had for the moment escaped, and sad that it seemed to them that he was going back to his death, an awful hideous death, rather than be arrested.

One of the policemen, realizing that their man was escaping, endeavored to mount the pipe and follow Blackshirt upwards. There was a yell from the crowd, and ugly looks, and there is no knowing what might have happened had not the constable dropped of his own accord, as he found that the exploit which was possible to the athletic Blackshirt was an impossible performance to the heavily-built and heavily-booted policeman.

Free of his burden, it was easier to work up, but notwithstanding this, Blackshirt began to think that he would never reach the top.

By this time the pipe had become blisteringly hot, but Blackshirt scarcely felt his added pain, when his whole being was in torture. He seemed no longer a real person, the fire was no longer an actual fire; he was just the central character in a ghastly nightmare.

His head was splitting and reeling by the time his clutching fingers caught hold of the guttering. Once, twice, he attempted to pull himself up, but all the strength had gone out of his arms. It was only the sound of another roar below, as an escape arrived at last, that roused him to the third effort, and somehow or other this time he succeeded, and was on the roof. Still he was not safe, for he knew the first people to mount the fire-escape would be the policemen. Gradually he worked his way along the roof, until he came to the end. There was nothing he could do now but jump on to the roof twelve feet below him, a slippery, sloping roof.

Another roar from the crowd. He heard the rattle of the fire-escape, and saw that it was resting against the roof. The next moment he jumped.

He experienced a sickening crash, suffered a violent torturing pain which pierced his right leg, and felt himself slipping down the slope. Instinctively he threw up his arms and clutched the ridge of the roof.

Groping, slipping and stumbling his way forward, he worked along the roofs till he reached the open skylight of Gregori's house. Into here he fell, and swooned away.

How long he remained in this condition he could not say, but when he came to he heard a clock somewhere

strike three. When he attempted to stand he found that his leg was broken, and with a moan of pain collapsed to the floor. His next thoughts were bitter; the injustice of his lot rankled and burned like acid in his soul. The first time he had tried to play straight, the same night, too, on which he had saved a human life, one of the most glorious acts that any man can perform, he was to face imminent arrest. With no means of getting home he must either die of starvation, or deliver himself into the hands of the police.

For a few delirious minutes he raved and reviled against his fate, and even his Creator, but pulled himself up sharply. He thought of Bobbie. Once he was in the hands of the police he would never see her again, nor would he ever hear the voice of his Lady of the 'Phone.

His Lady of the 'Phone! A sudden recollection came to him. Only that day had she given her telephone number to him. Gad! If he could ring her up, perhaps she would prove his salvation. She had saved him once, perhaps she would do so the second time. Had she not promised to help him if it was within her power!

He racked his wandering mind to remember her number, but, as in a dream, could only think of a holiday he spent in Dieppe, of an old woman he had once seen smoking a clay pipe in Hyde Park, of the days' fishing he had spent at Southend, of other inconsequential matters.

He must remember; he must remember. Good God, why should he think of fishing, and fishing at Southend reminded him of the time he fished for salmon in one of the Scottish rivers. The river—park. That was it—that was her number "Park," and for a moment his tortured mind cleared, and gave up its secret. "Park 0343," that was the number, and there was a telephone downstairs.

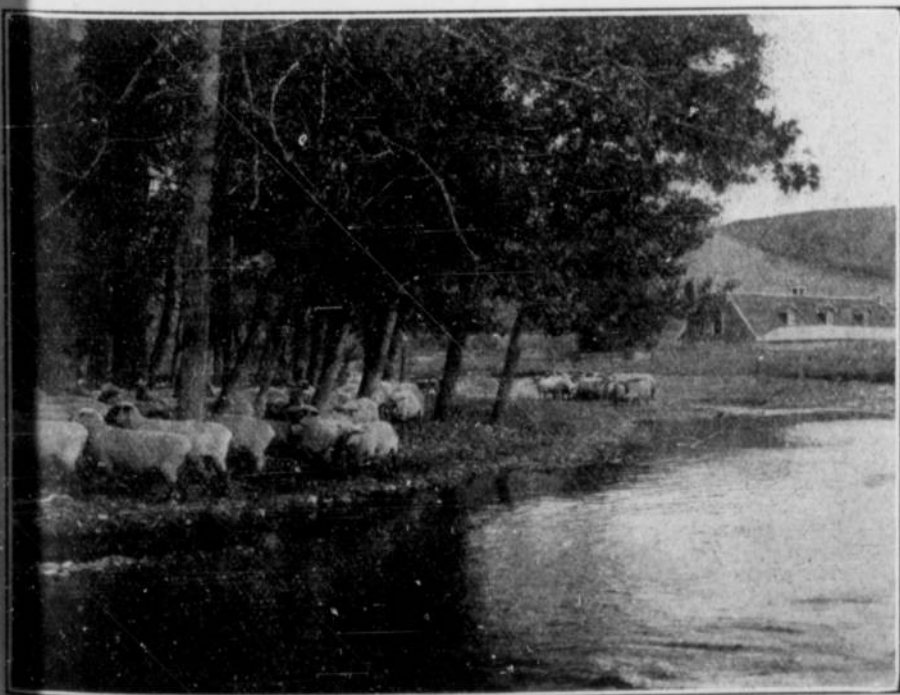
Life ceased to be real to him after that one brief flash of consciousness. He knew only that he was suffering a nightmare, during which he fell downstairs; an interval of blankness, when red stars floated before his vision. He was dimly conscious that he must telephone, and presently, he breathed the number into the mouthpiece.

Hours and hours appeared to elapse before she answered, and to her he called for help.

"Where are you? where are you?" she called in an agonized tone. But he wagged his head and told her that it was a fourteen-pound salmon that he had just caught.

She commanded, remonstrated, pleaded, but he merely raved about Paris and Hyde Park.

"O God!" she prayed, "please let him tell me where he is." As if in answer to her prayer, he mumbled almost incoherently something of fire, newspaper, Gregori's house, and she heard the instrument tumbled from his grasp.



A shady corner for the flock on the Prince of Wales' ranch.



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"Can he really play?" a girl whispered. "Heavens, no," Arthur exclaimed. "He never played a note in his life."

## They Laughed When I Sat Down At the Piano But When I Started to Play!—

### No Teacher Needed

Then I told them the whole story.

"It seems just a short while ago that I saw an ad of the U. S. School of Music mentioning a new method of learning to play which only cost a few cents a day! The ad told how a woman had mastered the piano in her spare time at home—and without a teacher. And no laborious scales or exercises. I sent for the free Demonstration Lesson.

"It arrived promptly and I started in that very night to study it. I was amazed to see how easy it was to play this new way. I sent for the course and found it was just as easy as A. B. C. Before I knew it I was playing all the pieces I liked best. I could play ballads or classical numbers or jazz, with equal ease! And I never did have any special talent for music.

### Play Any Instrument

You, too, can now learn music—right at home—in half the usual time. You can't go wrong with this simple new method which has already shown almost half a million people how to play their favorite instrument. Forget that old-fashioned idea that you need special "talent." Just read the list of instruments in the panel, decide which one you want to play and the U. S. School will do the rest.

### FREE Demonstration Lesson

Thousands of successful students never dreamed they possessed musical ability until it was revealed to them by a remarkable "Musical Ability Test" which we send entirely without cost with our interesting free booklet and Demonstration Lesson.

Right now we are making a Special offer for a limited number of new students. Sign and send the convenient coupon now—before it's too late. Instruments supplied when needed, cash or credit. U. S. School of Music, 1391 Brunswick Bldg., N. Y. C.

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1391 Brunswick Bldg., New York City.  
Please send me your free book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home," with introduction by Dr. Frank Crane, Demonstration Lesson and particulars of your Special Offer. I am interested in the following course:

Have you above instrument?.....

Name ..... (Please write plainly)

Address .....

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### Pick Your Instrument

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Organ Harmony and  
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Banjo, Tenor, Guitar  
Plectrum, or Hawaiian  
5-String Steel Guitar  
Mandolin Harp  
Clarinet Cornet  
Flute Piccolo  
Saxophone Trombone  
Voice and Speech Culture  
Automatic Finger Control  
Piano Accordions

"I have never even seen my teacher," I replied. "And just a short while ago I couldn't play a note."

"Quit your kidding," laughed Arthur, himself an accomplished pianist. "You've been studying for years. I can tell."

"I have been studying only a short while," I insisted. "I kept it a secret so that I could surprise you folks."

I decided to make the most of the situation. With mock dignity I drew out a silk handkerchief and lightly dusted off the piano keys. Then I rose and gave the revolving piano stool a quarter of a turn. The crowd laughed merrily.

Then I started to play. Instantly a tense silence fell on the guests. I played the first few bars of Liszt's immortal Liebestraume. I heard gasps of amazement. My friends sat breathless—spellbound! I played on.

### A Complete Triumph!

As the last notes of the Liebestraume died away, the room resounded with a sudden roar of applause. I found myself surrounded by excited faces. Everybody was exclaiming with delight—plying me with rapid questions.

"Jack! Why didn't you tell us you could play like that?" "Where did you learn?" — "Who was your teacher?"





Apply the liniment every few hours to throat and chest. Gargle with Minard's in warm water.

Splendid for Bronchitis and Asthma.

45



and then the exchange: "What number, please?"

For Blackshirt it was intervals of hellish pain and merciful unconsciousness.

"Water, water—for God's sake, water!" he found himself croaking. But no one spoke, no one answered, only the visionary, unreal pictures on the wall gibbered and mocked at him. He was always calling for water, and his throat was burning. Then came a time when misty, giant-like people moved about him, when a pair of soft arms were slipped around him, and someone was praying him to speak.

A little water, then blankness, then he was being carried. A pause, and he hazily saw a man in blue glaring suspiciously through the night—the following night, could he have only known it.

"What are you doing, coming out of that house? It's empty." And some one with an American accent—oh, yes, his Lady of the 'Phone—answered:

"It's all right, officer, a friend of Mr. Gregori . . . slept the night . . . mixing champagne and whisky."

There was the rustle of a Treasury note, a knowing wink from the young policeman. Because Blackshirt mumbled something about salmon fishing and funny policeman, he only winked all the more, little knowing that it was feverish

delirium that Blackshirt suffered from, and not an admixture of champagne and whisky.

A week passes, and he knows only that always there sits by his bed either his valet or someone who cries over him, who cools his hot forehead with her smooth hand, who always wears a veil, and who speaks so sweetly, though always with an American accent.

It was nine days after the fire when Blackshirt became himself again. As his mind gradually cleared he became conscious of the fact that one leg was in splints, and that his hands and face were swathed in bandages. Sitting by his bed was his Lady of the 'Phone, her face as usual hidden by a thick veil. As his wondering eyes inspected her gravely she saw with relief that they had at last lost their vacant stare.

"Oh, my dear! my dear!" she murmured, "at last!" And, as she saw his puzzled look, she continued: "No questions, now."

He felt too tired, and dropped off to sleep. The next time he awoke it was his valet, Roberts, who sat beside him.

"Hallo! Roberts," he gasped weakly, "you've got a fine master to look after."

"Oh, sir! oh, sir! you will soon be well now!"

# PUZZLE Who Won the Movie Channel Swim? WIN

## New 1927 Chevrolet Coach \$1800.00 IN PRIZES

WHO ARE THEY?



### THE PUZZLE

Twenty-two popular moving picture stars are supposed, recently, to have swam in a race across the English Channel. Their names are printed below. The results of the race were broadcast by Radio Station BWLG, but the operator, to have some fun and keep the thousands of interested listening fans in suspense, announced the names of the first seven to finish jumbled up. For instance, he gave number 5 as "Nan grows o sail" instead of Gloria Swanson, and offered big prizes to those who could correctly name the first seven he announced. In the picture above you see him announcing the names in ridiculous fashion. If you can put the letters of each name back in their right places you will have the names of the first seven whose pictures are shown to the left in the order in which they finished. Find their names and send them in to compete for the big prizes.

NAMES OF ALL THE MOVIE STARS WHO SWAM IN THE CHANNEL RACE—THE FIRST 7 ARE AMONG THESE—Alice Joyce, May McAvoy, Lilian Gish, Constance Talmadge, Colleen Moore, Madge Bellamy, Corinne Griffith, Norma Shearer, Seena Owen, May Allison, Gloria Swanson, Norma Talmadge, Bebe Daniels, Clara Bow, Vilma Banky, Pola Negri, Viola Dana, Florence Vidor, Marion Davies, Marie Prevost, Lois Wilson, Mary Brian.

1st PRIZE



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TORONTO, ONT.

THIS IS STATION BWLG BROADCASTING RESULT OF MOVIE CHANNEL SWIM—

1. BLAME DYI GAME. 2. VOICE FOR RENDL. 3. SILLI SWOON. 4. SHALL I GILIN 5. NAN GROWS O SAIL. 6. BEES LAIN BED 7. PEARL GO IN

### SOLVE IT AND WIN FIRST PRIZE

If you are clever enough to solve this fascinating puzzle you have opened the way to being declared first prize winner. If your solution is successful in winning 175 points, the maximum for being correct, we will write you and show you how first prize can easily be won. Be neat and careful. Comply with rules.

### WHY THIS CONTEST IS RUN

This is an advertising contest. We want to make you and your friends acquainted with wonderful Sterling Hosiery, made in all the better grades of pure silk, silk and wool, and pure wool for the whole family; and sold direct to you through a chain of Sterling Stores, and personal service direct to the home. We will write and tell you of a wonderful plan to save you money on your hosiery requirements. At the same time we will ask you to allow us to send you a few sample pairs to examine and show a few friends who will be glad to join you in saving money too.

### SEND NO MONEY

### Costs Nothing to Compete

There is no entrance fee, nor do you have to spend your money to compete and win the highest prizes. This is not a sales contest for the biggest sales. Everybody's opportunity is equal.

### PRIZES

FIRST - - Chevrolet Coach - Value \$910.00  
2nd.....Cash \$150.00  
3rd.....Cash \$100.00  
4th.....Cash \$75.00  
5th.....Cash \$50.00  
6th.....Cash \$25.00  
7th.....Cash \$15.00  
8th to 12th.....\$5.00 each

Money to pay the above prizes in full is on deposit in trust with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Wallace & Lansdowne Ave., Toronto.

### FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES

1. Write answers in pen and ink on one side of the paper only. Put name and address and name of this paper in upper right hand corner, stating whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss. Put anything else on separate sheet. Don't send fancy, drawn or typewritten entries. 2. Contestants must be 15 years or over. Employees of this company, their friends and relatives are forbidden to enter. 3. Final awards will be made by a committee of 3 Toronto gentlemen having no connection with the firm. Their names will be made known to all contestants. Contestants must agree to abide by their decisions. Prizes will be awarded by points. 300 points, the maximum, will take first prize, 175 points will be awarded for the correct solution to the puzzle. 10 points each for general neatness, appearance, spelling, punctuation and handwriting of entry, and 75 for fulfilling the conditions of contest. Contest closes June 30th, 1927. Entries should be forwarded promptly. \$100 extra prize for promptness will be given.

The Company conducting the contest is an old established, reliable and responsible Company.

References: Any Bank or Mercantile Agency.

As he saw the man's lips tremble suspiciously, Verrell was aware for the first time of the feelings which Roberts possessed for him. Before he had merely thought of him as an excellent valet, who arrived at 9 a.m. and left at 8 p.m., who did his work well, and who was unusually taciturn, a quality which appealed to Verrell.

"Why, Roberts," Verrell said feebly, "of course I'll be well. I feel well now. But, tell me, how did I get here, and what has happened?"

"Well, sir," the man commenced, "when you got injured in that fire—"

Verrell glanced at him with thunder-struck eyes. "Good Gad! Roberts, how did you know I was injured in a fire?"

The valet grinned. "Well, sir, there's not any one in England who doesn't know about it, sir."

"Knew that I was at the fire?" The blood drained from his face, and he felt a sinking sensation around his heart.

"Well, sir," the valet continued, "I won't say that they all know that it was you who was the hero, as they only know you by your other name."

"My other name! Good Gad, what do you know about my other name?"

This time the man laughed outright. "Why, sir, I've known that you and Blackshirt were one and the same man for the last year!"

"You knew that Blackshirt and I were one and the same? My lord! and do you mean to say that you have never told a soul?"

"Not a single person, sir,"

Verrell's heart was almost too full for words. "Roberts, you are a white man," he said, and the blood mounted to the valet's face at the best words he had ever heard in his life.

After a pause Verrell said: "By the way, how did you find out?"

Roberts dropped his eyes. "Well, sir, in this way, sir." He hesitated, and then, as if plucking up courage to continue, his words came out with a rush: "You see, sir, one day when you were absent, I opened your safe."

"My hat, what a nerve!" Verrell could not help laughing at the humor of the situation. The safe, which always contained a certain quantity of stolen goods, being opened by his valet. Then he looked at the man curiously. "How did you manage to open my safe? I thought it was a pretty good make."

"Yes, sir," answered Roberts, "that's the point. You see, sir, I was a cracksmen myself once."

For about half a minute Verrell gazed at the man, and the next moment the room echoed with his laughter, but which soon ceased for the pain it caused him. "Well, as someone I know Roberts, would say: 'I'll tell the world that you're the goods.'"

"You mean your Lady of the 'Phone, sir?"

"So you know all that too, do you?"

"Yes, sir," he replied; "the lady told me everything, and a jolly nice lady she is too, sir. She also told me that you were turning straight like a have."

"So you have turned straight, too, have you, Roberts?"

"Yes, sir, when I came to you; but I haven't made good as well as you have, sir—saving a young woman's life."

Verrell colored. "That's all bosh. And then, as though talking to himself: "So you have turned straight, too. Tell me, then, why did you go to my safe?"

His valet's eyes met his own fairly and squarely. "Just curiosity, sir, began to suspect, and I wanted to make certain." Verrell was satisfied that the man had told him nothing but the truth, and, pulling his bandaged hand from underneath the bedclothes, he held it out, and Roberts, without hesitation took it, and the two men solemnly shook hands.

Presently Roberts spoke. "You don't mind if I say something, do you, sir?"

"Why, of course not, man; what should I?"

"Then, sir, I do hope as how you marry your Lady of the 'Phone, sir."

Verrell did not answer; he was feeling that way himself.

To be continued



## Axminster Wheat

Continued from Page 10

on his own farm, Manitoba would have been \$20,000,000 ahead.

During 1926 Axminster was propagated by 20 farmers in widely separated parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the opinion of these growers is enthusiastically in support of the new variety. Perhaps the fact that the Dominion Seed Branch, which is sharply critical of new varieties, has given Mr. Larcombe a permit to sell his new wheat under a variety name, is the best guarantee available that Axminster marks a new advance in the crusade against rust.

### Marked for Distinction

Those who are familiar with Mr. Larcombe's past efforts in the interests of Manitoba agriculture will congratulate him on this crowning performance. It is a long way back to his homesteading days in 1879, when he came to Birtle on the heels of the railway construction gang. A gardener he had been in his native Devonshire, so a gardener he would be in Manitoba. Even the friendliest neighbors expect a green-horn Englishman to live up to expectations, and the time Mr. Larcombe gave to tomatoes and pumpkins, while they lived and thought in terms of exclusive grain growing, provided them with the amusement to which they were entitled.

It sobered them a little when C.P.R. officials, hearing of the fame of Larcombe's vegetables, came and saw, and left a cheque in payment for some monster squash and pumpkins for exhibition in England. In Manitoba's homestead days a \$25 cheque was as rare as a title deed to a castle, and Larcombe's repeated successes in exhibition brought him respect. Then in 1901 came his interest in better wheat.

### Traditional English Countryman

"I was brought up a farm boy," says Mr. Larcombe, "and as was the custom among farm boys of my time there was always keen rivalry in the execution of farm operations. We had competitions for plowing, thatching, ditching, stacking, hedge trimming and innumerable other farm tasks. My father had in his day been a local champion, and it was always my ambition some day to excel him, no mean objective. When I first left home to go to the greatest of the wheat-growing 'colonies' it became my deep rooted determination to excel father in growing wheat.

"When my wheat won the Manitoba provincial championship in 1917, it was graded 99 per cent. by no less able judges than Prof., now Premier John Bracken, and Dean McKillop. As it weighed 67½ pounds to the bushel, the claim was made for it that it was the best sample of wheat that had ever been grown under the British flag. I then felt that I had reached the goal of my ambition and excelled father as a wheat grower."

A greater honor, however, was in store for Mr. Larcombe. A sample grown from this seed was accorded the world's championship prize at Peoria, Ill., in 1919, and the judges on that occasion gave it the full 100 per cent. In his show career, Mr. Larcombe has won 114 prizes and seven cups in the United States and over 2,000 prizes in Canada. He is one of a small group of farmers who have been honored by the agricultural college of his province for conspicuous services to his art. But all this Mr. Larcombe counts as nothing to the potential benefit of Axminster in combatting the rust plague in the spring wheat belt.

### Herman Trelle

Continued from Page 2

But how will we account for a young man of 31 who has scarce 10 years of farm life to his account winning two such stiffly-contested honors? His achievement is a challenge to us all, whether we be city dwellers or tillers of the soil.

He has unbounded energy and knows how to control it. His farm has a wonderfully fertile virgin soil and is located where the summer sun has long days to nurse the growing crops. But even allowing for these favoring cir-

cumstances the ultimate success owes much of its impulse to that serious handicap under which, as a city-bred boy, he was convinced he would labor. Had he been born and raised in the country, no doubt he would have been quite satisfied that all the knowledge he needed for farming was what experience and his father had taught him. But when his training for it was hardly sufficient to enable him to tell the difference between wheat and oats his mind was free from the prejudices of the past and so was able to turn with enthusiasm and industry to what scientific research had to offer the farmer of today.

So let us congratulate Herman Trelle on his deserved success in becoming cereal king of the world. And let us not forget to honor his father who had the foresight and vision to

see the possibilities of those great stretches of fertile but unproved land. And though the passing of the years prevented him from reaping the full benefits accruing from a new land, may he have his reward in the triumph of his son—who has proved it decisively to all the world.

### A Letter About Furs

Continued from page 15

some younger women who are rather above the average height. Hudson seal is still a great favorite and looks well on a great many women. Beaver is suited to others. Its splendid wearing qualities makes it a good coat for the country, but it usually is more expensive than the Persian lamb or the Hudson seal. There are some very serviceable and handsome muskrat coats

both in light and dark shades. You will notice a great difference in the closeness and uniformity of curl in Persian lamb. Broadtail is the fur of the Persian lamb taken when the animal is only a few days old and is finer, softer and lighter than that of the older lamb.

Of course just what kind of coat you buy depends upon how much money you wish to put into it. Personally, I think that a fur coat is a good investment for the women who live in the country. When one considers the length of service one gets from a fur coat it does not seem such a large investment after all.

I hope that this information will be of some assistance in making your choice.

Yours sincerely,  
ELEANOR ARDEN.

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Probably no single feature of Dodge Brothers Motor Car has been more widely talked about and commended than the power and promptness of the starter.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO



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Teach your children to use Cuticura Soap daily to keep the skin clear. Soothe and heal rashes, eczemas and other irritations with Cuticura Ointment. Shampoo with Cuticura Soap to keep the scalp in a healthy, hair-growing condition.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

## Here's the Way to Heal Rupture

A Marvelous Self-Home-Treatment That Anyone Can Use on Any Rupture, Large or Small

Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary.

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You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 364D Collings Building, Watertown, N. Y. Send no money. The trial is free. Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.

### Estimate of Crop Values

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in its preliminary estimate of the value of field crops of Canada places the total for the country at \$1,065,822,000 as compared with the final estimate for 1925 of \$1,153,394,000. For the three prairie provinces the figures given for the four principal grain are shown by the following table:

	1925	1926
<b>Manitoba—</b>		
Wheat .....	\$ 46,555,000	\$ 58,552,000
Oats .....	24,402,000	22,042,000
Barley .....	25,556,000	25,348,000
Flax .....	3,494,000	3,344,000
<b>Saskatchewan—</b>		
Wheat .....	264,606,000	234,460,000
Oats .....	57,739,000	57,569,000
Barley .....	12,177,000	11,499,000
Flax .....	14,580,000	7,080,000
<b>Alberta—</b>		
Wheat .....	112,208,000	118,089,000
Oats .....	23,410,000	17,272,000
Barley .....	6,417,000	3,901,000
Flax .....	68,000	131,000

For the three provinces the value of the wheat crop this year is given as \$411,101,000, the oat crop as \$96,883,000, the barley crop as \$40,748,000, and the flax crop as \$10,555,000.

## Unstable Money and the Farmer

Continued from Page 3

himself after paying interest on the mortgage. Now, as deflation comes and cuts prices in two he is not going to get \$5,000 from this farm, he is only going to get half as much, \$2,500, and out of that \$2,500 instead of, as before, paying away one-fifth to the men who loaned the money he has to pay \$1,000 because the contract calls not for one-fifth of his production, but a definite number of dollars whatever the dollar may be—he has to meet his obligation and pay \$1,000 out of \$2,500. I take it that is what happened to millions of farmers in this land during that period. Your debts grew heavier measured in real value.

So the first evil from unstable money is social injustice disturbing the just relations between creditor and debtor.

You cannot cure inflation by deflation. You merely make matters worse. Neither can you cure deflation by inflation. You merely make matters worse again. The only cure for inflation is stabilization. The only cure for deflation is stabilization.

One of our best statisticians, W. I. King, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, made an estimate, when appearing before Congress in favor of a bill stabilizing the dollar, that, during the last half dozen years, as nearly as he could make out, something like 40 billion dollars' worth of value had changed hands unjustly because of inflation and deflation. Forty billions of dollars of injustice, or robbery! Robbery, not by Wall Street, not by money lenders, not by "profiteers," but by deflation or inflation. Either way it goes does wrong, terrible, hideous wrong. Dr. King asked, in appearing before the committee, "What would you think if we had a 40 billion-dollar bank robbery, or a 40 million-dollar bank robbery, or a one-hundredth part as much?" That would have been on the first page of every newspaper, but this pocket-picking of the 40 billion dollars was not even understood. The housewives complained of high prices and then the farmers complained of falling prices sometimes, but neither knew the real reason and therefore never complained of the dollar.

### The Remedy—Stabilize the Dollar

You say, I want to diagnose this thing and when I find the fault I can apply the remedy. That brings us to the fourth topic: What are you going to do about it? I will tell you. It depends on you more than on us economists in the colleges. We have been talking about it for years—at least 15 years. But, on account of this money illusion, very few people have taken the trouble to listen.

In my book on Stabilizing the Dollar, I propose to stabilize by two methods—the control of credit and, when necessary, a change in the weight of the dollar.

Do you realize that Mexico has a dollar which has half the weight of ours, and do you realize that when you cross the Rio Grande River you will find prices twice as high on the other side in terms of Mexican dollars as on this side in terms of American dollars? Now, if Mexico should adopt, as Canada has, a dollar of the same weight as ours, when you crossed the Rio Grande you would find prices about the same, just as when you cross the Canadian border you find prices about the same. If, on the other hand, Canada should be so foolish as to adopt the Mexican dollar, don't you see that at once Canadian prices would be twice as high as today? If we in America should adopt the Mexican dollar, don't you suppose prices would double? If that be true, we have the price level in the hollow of our hand. Of course, I am not proposing any such wild scheme, such big and sudden changes. That's the kind of thing Bryan proposed in 1896. Inflation to decrease the value of the dollar will not cure deflation. I am merely proposing we change the weight of the dollar, whenever there is a change in the present price level in the opposite direction. If prices rise one per cent. according to the index numbers, let us raise the weight of the dollar one per cent. to check that rise and prevent it from going any farther. If prices are below par by one per cent. decrease the weight of the dollar one per cent. in order to check that fall or deflation and by this process. When this plan is combined with other details which there is not time to mention here but which you will find fully expressed in my book, you can, together with a control of credit, I believe, keep the price level stable within two or three per cent.

That does not mean that the price of

wheat will be stable within two or three per cent.; it does not mean that the price of corn will be stable within two or three per cent. They will go up and down by natural forces as much as now. All I am proposing is to take away that artificial force of inflation and deflation which makes the most trouble. Individual prices may diverge, some going up and some down, but as long as the general level of prices remains the same, as long as the purchasing power of the dollar remains the same, any evil from individual price fluctuation will not be felt much.

### Price of Gold is Fixed

At present gold is the only commodity that has a fixed price. This price has not varied since 1837. It cannot vary because it is fixed in terms of itself. The gold dollar is one-twentieth of an ounce, roughly speaking, and therefore gold is worth \$20 an ounce and never can change from that figure; to be exact, it is \$20.67 an ounce and has been since 1837 and always will be as long as we have a fixed weight dollar. If gold becomes plentiful, as it did in 1896, gold does not become cheap as wheat does when it is plentiful. Instead, everything else becomes dear and we suffer from the "high cost of living" and inflation. On the other hand, if, as I said has sometimes happened in the past, gold becomes scarce it does not itself become dear; everything else becomes cheap. Supply and demand which properly should raise the price of gold, lowers the price of everything else.

The trouble is our dollar is a fixed weight of gold. What would you think if we called the dollar a dozen eggs? It is just as absurd as to call a dollar one-twentieth of an ounce of gold. If the hens did not lay, the price of eggs would be \$1.00 a dozen because \$1.00 is a dozen eggs. The price of eggs would be \$1.00 a dozen if the eggs were scarce. What would happen would be not a high price of eggs but a lower price of everything else and you farmers would go bankrupt simply because the hens did not happen to lay.

We now have a dollar which is fixed in weight and therefore varying in purchase power. What we want as between debtor and creditor is a dollar fixed in purchasing power even if it is variable in weight.

Another proposal is that of Professor Leyfeldt, of the University of Johannesburg, South Africa, that the United States and Great Britain should control the gold mines of the world, so when there is not enough gold they will mine more and when there is too much gold they will shut down the mines.

When some day we get a stable dollar, by whatever process, farmers will never again suffer as they did in 1920 or 1921, and you and I, employer and employed, wage earner, salaried man, industrialist, economist—all classes—will benefit in exactly the way that we benefited from stabilizing the bushel basket, only a million times as much!

## The Doo Dads



### Result of Comic Strip Contest

Poor old Doc Sawbones was nearly swamped with comic strips sent in by boys and girls from all over Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Over 1,200 were received and most of them were so well done that it was very difficult to decide on the best. Poor Old Doc fumed and sweated several nights over these and finally had to call all the Doo Dads in to help him, so they did not get a chance to hunt for the midgets, Nicky and Tiny, this week. Here is the way they decided to give out the prizes:

First prize, \$1.00—Dorothy G. Sly, Saskatchewan.

Four prizes of 50 cents—Vera Noonan, Alberta; Robert Clark, Saskatchewan. Jim Gerein, Saskatchewan; Frances Hoffman, Manitoba.

## Touch Wood

Continued from Page 6

might have been interpreted to mean the Kaiser, the Czar, or the chief of police of Kasimbazaar. But when he came out flat-footed and talked something that everyone could comprehend, the death of the Kaiser within a year, he undertook too much and had to make a limping explanation when the prophecy failed to materialize.

Here is another sample of a horoscope written during the war. It is for Albert, King of the Belgians, and was penned in 1916, when Albert's fortunes were still in the balance.

"Uranus in the second house in opposition to Venus in the ninth shows the loss of fortune through idealism, although the exaltation of Venus in the mid-heaven would pre-empt the victory of these same ideas."

Precisely! As Poor Richard's Almanac, would have said, "On January 1 and 8 snow, if not too warm."

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton tells an interesting story at the expense of phrenologists, quoted in Hering's Foibles and Fallacies of Science.

### The Long and Short of It

"In an Italian murder trial . . . much testimony had been given by an anthropologist and craniologist in regard to the peculiar shortness of the head of the defendant. So improbable was his testimony that on my way down town the next morning I stopped at the shop of Dunlap, the hatter, and procured a number of tracings, which I gave to the district attorney, whose first words to the witness who resumed his place on the stand were, 'Doctor, extreme length of the head is also a stigma of insanity, is it not?' To which the witness at once assented. 'Now, doctor, I will show you some tracings, and get you to give your opinion of their meaning.' The witness at once admitted that they looked as if they might have been made from the heads of insane people—in fact he was quite sure that they were all insane to some degree' or words to that effect. 'Well,' said his merciless cross-examiner, 'would it surprise you to know that the first series were taken from the heads of William H. Vanderbilt and his sons, and the last is from the head of his honor, the judge, who presides in this case?' The explosion which followed was allowed to pass without reprimand from the court."

Some of us get a lot of comfort out of superstitions regarding our health, or lack of it. There's the old-timer who wears a ring or carries a potato as a charm against rheumatism. There's the superstitious old lady who has escaped cancer because all her life she has refused to eat tomatoes. And the frontier tradition which gives whiskey first place among snake bite remedies is honored today in the pocket of many a sheik who never hopes to encounter a snake except in circus or museum.

### Nostrums

Ponce de Leon never could have guessed what an impetus he gave to the patent medicine business by his little expedition in search of the fountain of perpetual youth. If he failed in his tireless exploration among the swamps and sand hills of Florida, hundreds who have since devoted their lives to the same search have at last captured within a bottle the elixir which will renew your failing vitality, cure your asthma, urticaria, herpeszoster, ratatia, symbolism, bazazum, or what have you. Some medicines are efficacious only for one of these ailments. The more select among them will cure the whole list. If you don't believe me, read their own claims. Testimonials in your own locality cheerfully furnished upon application.

I'm as crazy as a patchwork quilt. So are you. So are all of us. But what a lot of pleasure we get trying to convince other people about the reasonableness of our special brand of superstitions. Let's vow to defend them along with our dearest civil and religious rights.

I've got to quit here for I am down at the photographers. It will be the first time I have sat for a picture since I started using Prof. Esau Eisenboom's Nuhair. I certainly am proud of that fluff.



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## LIVESTOCK

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**FORESTHOMES FARM PRESENT OFFERINGS**—Shorthorn bulls, one year and over; cows and heifers, by or bred to Right Sort Royalist. Yorkshire sows, real select, bred to Blond Jack, from the Saskatoon University Farm. A few typical Oxford-Down ewes. Barred Rock cockerels from our approved flock. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 2-1

**PERCY TROUT, OF SINTALUTA, SASK.**, advertised three Yorkshire boars recently. Although it was the first time he had advertised he received six enquiries and sold the pigs for \$90.00. What he did—you can do.

**SELLING—BERKSHIRES, AFRICAN GEESSE**, Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 1-4

### HORSES AND PONIES

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—PURE-BRED DAPPLE** grey Percheron stallion, Rocule, 8683, in Schedule A, weighing over a ton, 11 years old, a good show and stock horse, for a black Percheron stallion, over a ton, in the same class. R. A. Cox, Beresford, Man. 30-3

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WORK** horses, registered Clydesdale stallion, age ten. Youngman Bros., Secretan, Sask. 1-2

### CATTLE—Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ANGUS COWS**, one bull calf, four months, one, one month. A snap for quick sale. F. H. A. Reid, Vermilion, Alta. 1-2

### Ayrshires

**FOR SALE—15 REGISTERED AYRSHIRE** cows, best milking strain, tubercular tested; also herd bull, Sandhill Optimist, imported, one of the best bulls in Canada. Alex. D. Black, Aldrie, Alta. 2-2

**TWO AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES FOR SALE**, \$25 and \$35 each. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 1-3

**PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, T. B.** tested dams. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 30-3

### Herefords

**BUY HEREFORDS IF YOU WANT GOOD** cattle for either farm or ranch. Good feeders, wonderful rustlers, the breed that tops the feeder scales. Write for literature. W. N. Catley, Craven, Sask., Secretary, Sask. Hereford Breeders' Association. 2-6

**POLLED HEREFORDS—DURING DECEMBER** and January, we will sell at half value, 50 head of breeding females and 25 choice bulls. Jones Bros., Belisvain, Man. 1-2

### Holsteins

**FOR SALE—TWO HOLSTEIN BULLS, 15** months, from R.O.P. cows and Agricultural College herd bull. Priced to go. Also four young bull calves and some cows. Accredited herd. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 1-2

**YEARLING, SON OF COLONY MORAG** McKinley, out of daughter of Annacia Poach Koba, straight over top, of good type and conformation, marked half and half, T.B. tested. Price \$100. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 1-3

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**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN MALES**, from C.P.R. Demonstration Farm stock. R. J. Ross, Stockholm, Sask. 1-5

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**CHOICE REGISTERED RED-POLLED BULLS**, also a few females. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 30-6

**SELLING—RED POLL COWS, BULLS, CALVES**, John Spearman, Pilot Mound, Man. 30-3

### Shorthorns

**FOR SALE—60 ACCREDITED REGISTERED** Shorthorns, all bred from prize winners for generations, 20 cows with calf at foot. Jesse Balkwill, Windthorst, Sask. 30-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL** and heifers, two years old and under, all dark red, dehorned. Priced reasonable. D. W. Thos. Rowan, Willen, Man. 1-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED ACCREDITED** Shorthorn cattle. Write for particulars. A. B. Grainger, Ogema, Sask. 30-3

**SELLING—12 HEAD CHOICELY PURE-BRED** Shorthorn cows and heifers, or exchange for grade cattle. Harry Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 30-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL**, one year old, T.B. tested, \$55. William Rosom, Davin, Sask. 2-2

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL—MUST** dispose of him. Excellent breeding. Will sell reasonable. Chas. Bridge, Elbow, Sask. 2-5

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS. BANNER** coats. C. O. Carlson, Fosston, Sask. 2-5

**SELLING—FOUR RED, ONE ROAN, YOUNG** bulls. Dr. Knechtel, Souris, Man. 30-3

### SWINE—Berkshires

**BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES—OLDEST**, largest herd in Canada. Choice gilts, bred champion boar, \$40, \$50; yearlings, \$60; pairs, 12 weeks, \$25; wonderfully prolific strains; average 13. James Ewens, Bethany, Man. 2-3

## LIVESTOCK

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS**, both sex, May farrow, weight 160 pounds, \$25 and \$30. McKenzie Bros., Hearne, Sask. 30-3

**FOR SALE—LONG, IMPROVED ENGLISH** Berkshire boars, over 225 pounds, \$40 each. Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 1-4

**FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS BERKSHIRES, THE** long stretchy kind, both sexes. D. W. Treece, Purple Springs, Alta. 1-4

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SOWS, SAFELY** bred, \$35 to \$50 each. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 2-4

**BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$10 EACH, PAPERS** included. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 2-3

### Duroc-Jerseys

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** hogs, of both sex, six months old, ready for service, gilts, \$25; hog, \$27.50. A. E. Kyle, Weyburn, Sask. 2-5

**DUROC-JERSEY—NOW SELLING BRED** gilts, one 15-month-old herd boar, September pigs of either sex. D. E. Smith, Regent, Man. 2-2

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, YOUNG** stock for sale. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 30-3

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**POLAND-CHINA BRED SOWS, ALSO FINE** eight-week weanlings, \$8.00 each. Richard Dettla, Findlater, Sask. 2-2

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**BRED TAMWORTH SOWS, APRIL FARROW**, from prize-winning stock, \$36 each, including pedigree and crate, f.o.b. Vegreville. J. H. Weber, Hairy Hill, Alta. 2-2

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**"COSY NOOK" YORKSHIRES—GILTS, 200 TO** 250 pounds; sows, first prize, Brandon and Regina; bred to second prize boar, Regina; farrow April, May, \$40 and \$45. Satisfaction guaranteed. Papers included. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask. 2-5

**SELLING—CHOICE SOWS, PRIZE WINNERS**, about seven months, double cross, imported stock, sired by Crichton Masher, Dumfries, Scotland, papers included, order early, \$40. Clarence Kay, St. Juliens Farm, Box 4345, Yorkton, Sask. 30-3

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**APRIL YORKSHIRE SOWS—SIBED BY OAK** Lodge Famous, reserve champion boar, Calgary Fair. Sold to Sask. University. Dam, Brethour's sow. Prices right. R. Crabb, Fertility, Alta. 1-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES**, May farrow, \$30 each. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask. 1-3

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**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE**, choice breeding, both sex, April and May litters. C. C. Evans and Son, Weyburn, Sask. 28-7

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**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES**, two months, \$12 each, papers and crate included, either sex. Joseph Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 29-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH** sexes, May litters. Alfred L. Petersen, Edberg, Alta. 29-4

**REGISTERED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES**, March gilts, bred for spring farrow; also September pigs. J. G. Ellenton, Innisfail, Alta. 30-3

**WANTED—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR**. W. Nelson, Byemore, Alta. 30-3

### SHEEP—Various

**SELLING—40 WELL-BRED GRADE EWES**, mostly yearlings. Price \$14 each. W. W. Husband, Wawota, Sask. 1-2

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**SELLING—23 GRADE EWES. S. CAMERON**, Quill Lake, Sask. 1-2

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**ANGORAS WANTED, GOOD SPECIMENS, FULL** particulars. Cecil Coates, Compeer, Alta. 1-2

### CHINCHILLA RABBITS

**CHINCHILLA RABBITS FOR SALE—BEST** imported strain, hardy stock. One trio, \$25; two trios, \$45. Order these money makers now. Immediate shipment. Northern Silver Fox Company, c/o C. J. H. Arbez, St. Claude, Man. 2-2

**CHINCHILLA RABBITS, BREEDERS, REGISTERED** does, \$10 each; pedigree does, \$7.00 each; registered bucks, \$8.00 each; pedigree bucks, \$5.00 each. Edwin E. Lough, Moosomin, Sask. 1-2

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**SELLING—CHINCHILLA RABBITS, IMPOR-** ted stock that breed true to type, trio, \$15. A. R. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 29-5

**HIGHEST GRADE CHINCHILLAS, PEDIGREED**, bred does, \$12; bucks, \$6.00. Mrs. H. Elliott, Kelsey, Sask. 1-3

**CHINCHILLAS—BREEDING DOES, \$8.00;** bucks, \$4.00; pedigree. N. B. Rabbitry, Altona, Man. 2-2

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**FOR SALE—20 PAIRS HIGH GRADE, WELL-** furled, well colored, standard bred, fully registered silver black, proven breeder foxes. Can accept few deferred payments and ranch here first season, and guarantee increase of 100 per cent. and upwards. You cannot lose buying on these terms at the MacIntyre Ranch Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. 30-8

**SELLING—GREYHOUNDS, TWO FAST FE-** males, trained, ready to go, two years old, \$20 each. One large Russian Greyhound, fast, trained, killer, \$30. Greyhound pups, \$8.00 each. Albert Heath, Aneroid, Sask. 1-2

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



### Using Figures

One bunch of my neighbors take time from their labors to argue at random and wild, with no more real figures, poor foolish old jiggers, than one might expect from a child! "I reckon," says one, and I vow when he's done, he's proved not a thing that he's said; he's simply turned loose, the benighted old goose, a jumble of junk from his head! "I think," says another—in facts he's a brother to the fellow who "reckoned," that's all; he "thinks," but by crickets, 'twould give one the rickets, he hasn't a fact at his call! "I feel," says a third, but the silly old bird is "feeling," not proving himself, for he hasn't a fact to give weight to an act and he hasn't a proof on the shelf! "Look here, you poor fellows, quit blowing your bellows!" I told them one day at the store, "Quit talking at random, for facts working tandem, they are the real bases of lore! You 'think,' and you 'reckon,' you 'feel,' and you reckon, you bluster, you talk and you chaff, but all that you're saying is going a-Maying, it makes a real figurer laugh! You'll never, while living have wisdom worth giving by merely supposing a thing; take pencil and paper, those cut the true caper, they have the real back-it-up ring! Keep track, compare innings, chalk losses and winnings, mark down every item of cost, mark sales and expenses in all of their tenses before you say 'Profited!'. 'Lost!' Ten years of supposing, I'll mention in closing, don't count for two whoops, you will find; quit 'reckoning,' neighbors, you're wasting your labors, quit guessing and going it blind!"

## LIVESTOCK

**GERMAN POLICE (ALSATIAN) PUPS, REGIS-** tered, nephews and nieces to Strongheart, famous movie star, \$50 up. Keewaydin Kennels, Killam, Alta. 1-3

**CANARIES, TALKING PARROTS, LOVE BIRDS**, pups, kittens, gold fish, Chinchilla rabbits, Guinea Pigs, etc. Free catalogue. Miller's Bird Store, 380 Portage, Winnipeg. 30-6

**SACRIFICE—TRAINED WOLFHOOUNDS**, superior speed, real dogs, life experience. Stamp. Hutton Kennels, Hutton, Sask. 30-4

**NINE PEDIGREED FOXES FOR \$1,200. BAR-** gain on knocked-down pens. Selling, extra dark mink. J. A. Gamache, Ste Rose, Man. 1-4

**SELLING—TWO FEMALE HOUNDS, 18** months old, have caught two foxes, \$15 each. George Wright, Robsval, Man. 1-2

**SELLING—RUSSIAN GREYHOUND PUPS**, halfgrown, swift, vigorous, \$10 each. David Young, Breckenbury, Sask. 1-3

**FOR SALE—STAG AND GREYHOUNDS, GOOD** catchers, fast, also pups. Paul Worth, Salvador, Sask. 30-3

**RUSSIAN-IRISH HOUND, TRAINED, THREE** years, \$30; pair Irish greyhounds, 14 months, \$25 pair, \$15 each. Bert Amos, Oxbow, Sask. 1-2

**SELLING—MY THREE WOLFHOOUNDS, TWO** good killers, one catcher, young, \$75. W. C. Elliott, Estevan, Sask. 2-2

**FOR SALE—PAIR TRAINED WOLFHOOUNDS**, \$60; partly trained, large and fast, \$20 each; small catcher, \$15. Frank Graves, Asquith, Sask. 2-2

**FIRST \$60 TAKES MY PAIR OF RUSSIAN AND** Grey cross wolfhounds, 32 inches shoulders, short haired. Dean Webster, Midale, Sask. 1-2

**FOR SALE—PAIR HOUNDS, FAST, \$50. JAS.** Linton, Erskine, Alta. 2-2

**FOR SALE—PAIR TRAINED WOLFHOOUNDS** and puppies. Box 19, Traynor, Sask. 2-2

**FOR SALE—THREE PET COYOTES, TAME AS** any dog. Elden Bennett, Pathlow, Sask. 2-2

**WOLFHOOUNDS, CATCHERS AND KILLERS**, \$50 for three. I. Lindal, Brown, Man. 2-2

## POULTRY

### Baby Chicks



### BABY CHIX

Manitoba bred-to-lay chicks from R.O.P. flocks. 100 per cent. live delivery guaranteed. Charges prepaid. Get our prices and save money. **HAMBLEY (Electric) HATCHERY**, 49 MORLEY AVE., WINNIPEG

**BABYCHICKS—Strong,** healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now booking orders for 1927. Write today for free catalogue. Dependable Hatchery. **E. S. MILLER CHICK-ERIES** (Note new address), 380 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

**ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY** Bred-to-lay Chicks having the highest Degree of Health, Strength and Vigor; Hatched in Buckeye Mammoth Incubators. Watching Eggs. Custom Hatching, 10 per cent. discount on chick orders received by January 31. Western Canada's Largest Hatchery. We sell Buckeye and Wisconsin Incubators. Catalogue Free. **ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, WINNIPEG**

**RELIABLE BABY CHICKS** Guaranteed pure-bred, heavy egg-laying strains. Book your orders early, and receive special discount up to February 1. Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, etc. Catalogue free. **RELIABLE BIRD CO., 405 1/2 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**ORDER BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS** now. Get high grade stock from the R.O.P. Breeders' Association of B.C.—100 of the leading poultrymen of B.C. with over 10,000 birds. Our baby chicks and hatching eggs are from hens of high egg-producing strains. Closely related to world's record birds. We can deliver, safely, chicks as far east as Port Arthur, eggs anywhere in Canada. All commercial breeds. For price list and any information write E. A. Lloyd, Secretary, R.O.P. Breeders' Association of B.C., University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

### Various

**CHARTER'S FAMOUS INCUBATORS** The finest "Dry climate" machine on the market. Unique Moisture Retainer sends warm, moist air to all parts of incubator. Used exclusively by us to produce "Chicks with Pep." Runs on Oil, Electricity or both. Send for Catalogue before buying elsewhere. Also Agents for Newtown Giant Mammoth Incubators. **THE NEW 1927 SOL-HOT BROODERS** Give as much heat as Coal brooders. Tested by us in zero weather. Burns Oil. No more dirt, ashes, smoke or constant attention. Prices very moderate. Eggs folder. We also handle the **ROYAL** coal-burning Brooders. **"LAYWELL STRAIN" S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS** Sensational win of 1st and 5th Hens in Open Class at "Royal" show, Toronto, with certified R.O.P. Hens—also 5 prizes in R.O.P. Classes. Lethbridge, Dec. 1926, we won 23 prizes in Utility and R.O.P. Classes. Fourth year Trapping. Records up to 270. A real Bred-to-Lay strain. Booking orders for Baby Chicks and Eggs. Wonderful Pedigree Cockerels, \$4.00 up. Price list Free. **LAYWELL POULTRY FARM, MACLEOD, ALBERTA**



## POULTRY

**SELLING—PURE-BRED COCKERELS AND** unrelated breeding pens. Rose Comb White Wyandotte pens from Bolly's and Martin's bred-to-lay stock. One cockerel, ten hens, \$25; one cockerel, three hens, \$10; cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each; Barred Rock cockerels, from Guild's eggs, \$3.00 to \$5.00. 600-egg Buckeye incubator, or will trade for smaller size. Mrs. J. Thompson, Box 53, Penzance, Sask.

**THE FOLLOWING, CONTAINED IN A LETTER** received from Henry Dirks, Wilcox, Sask., is typical of the results obtained by a large number who have used "Little Guide Ads." he says: "I think Guide advertising gives good results. I sold chickens and Poland-China pigs through The Guide and several orders were sent back. Even when it is hard to sell registered stock to neighbors, The Guide sells it just like hot cakes."

**SINGLE COMB AUSTRALIAN BLACK ORPINGTONS**, eggs from Chelmsford, B.C., 250-egg strain. These are beauties. Just what you have been wishing for. January, \$3.00; March, \$4.00 each. Large Toulouse ganders, \$5.00 each. Laura Schmidt, Ridgedale, Sask.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS**, from 40-pound stock, \$7.00; 8 C. White Rock cockerels, \$2.00; 8 C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2.00; 8 C. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. H. Bjarnason, Elfron, Sask. 30-3

**PURE-BRED COCKERELS, ARISTOCRAT** Barred Rocks and Rose Comb Black Minorcas, \$2.50 and \$5.00 each; choice stock; reduction on three. Benjamin Schoemperlen, Box 75, Strathclair, Man. 1-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$8.00; HENS**, \$6.00, from 40-pound tom and 17-pound hens, three two-year gobblers, \$10; also unrelated tris. Pure Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. Weller, Dayland, Alta. 2-2

**SELLING—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS**, \$2.00; also Light Brahma cockerels from prize-winning stock. J. A. Jourdin, Aylesbury, Sask. 2-2

**FOR QUICK SALE—WHITE ROCK, WHITE** Wyandotte, R. I. R. cockerels, pure-breds, \$1.50 each. R. J. Lough, Moosomin, Sask. 2-2

**LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES** paid. Quick returns. Write for rates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

**FEATHERS—WE BUY GOOSE AND DUCK**. Send sample for prices. Globe Bedding Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 30-5

**SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.50 EACH.** M. Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man.

## Anconas

**ROSE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, CHOICE** birds, \$2.25 each. Wanted—nine good cockerels. Mrs. Templeton, Haldur, Man.

**WANTED—AT ONCE, THREE PURE-BRED** Ancona cockerels. L. Gagnon, Mariapolis, Man.

## Brahmas

**K. PHALANK LIGHT BRAHMAS, COCKERELS** and eggs. Best obtainable. Ask for prices. Harry Buckert, Plum Coulee, Man. 1-4

## Leghorns

**MAPLE CRESCENT WHITE LEGHORNS—** Eggs and chicks, from Canadian Record of Performance hens and progeny tested males. Members R.O.P. Poultry Breeders' Association of B.C. Now booking orders. Write for catalogue. Simpson and Holland, Port Haney, B.C. 1-3

**SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK LEGHORN** cockerels, exhibition and production, for sale. Booking orders for baby chicks. Wetherall, 13A Street West, Calgary, Alta. 2-6

**FERRIS - HOLLYWOOD 300-EGG STRAIN,** White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jos. Rokos, Strone, Alta. 2-3

**PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN AND** Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each, two or more, \$1.50. Leo. Cutler, Travers, Alta. 2-3

**ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A GOOD BROWN** Leghorn cockerel? I have them, single and rose comb, \$1.50; two for \$2.50. M. Magnuson, Swanston, Sask. 2-2

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS**, bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00 each. Carroll Vance, Vera, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS**, from Guild's best-laying strain, \$1.75 each. Sanford McFarland, Cardale, Man.

**TOM BARRON WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS**, \$2.00 each. W. R. Mickleborough, R.R. No. 1, Regina, Sask. 2-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN** Leghorn cockerels and hens. Walter Harlow, Browning or Arcola, Sask. 2-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED DARK BROWN ROSE** Comb Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Robt. Hainstock, Swan River, Man. 1-2

**SELLING—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels. Mrs. William Gibb, Killam, Alta. 1-3

## Minorcas

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS**, \$2.50 each, combs frosted little. Guinea fowl, \$1.00 each. Julius Boettger, Findlater, Sask. 2-3

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA** cockerels, large birds, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Mrs. Grace Taylor, Box 18, Glenaida, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK** Minorca cockerels, \$2.25; two, \$4.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 27-6

## Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, single, \$3.00; trio, \$7.00, while they last. This flock bred up for 14 years from McArthur, Clarke and Yellowknife prize-winning strain. William Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 1-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, government inspected, prize-winning stock, laying strain, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00. Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Toneld, Alta. 1-6

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, quality birds, \$3.00; \$4.00; \$5.00; hens, \$1.50; pullets, \$2.00. F. Coates, Compoer, Alta. 2-5

**WELL-BRED GRADE PULLETS, TRUE TO** color and type, from 150-egg flock, \$1.00 each. P. F. Parkinson, Edgerton, Alta.

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, from inspected flock, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Wm. Lee, Tofteld, Alta. 2-5

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON ROOSTERS**, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, from imported stock. Amo Flohr, Edberg, Alta.

**PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, \$2.50. John Harper, Desford, Man. 6-3

## Plymouth Rocks

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100** prizes with cups, medals, Regina, Toronto, Detroit, Lady "Q" laid 237 eggs, top months, 61 eggs, 41 days. Beauty and production combined. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00; pullets, \$3.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yard, Regina, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** cockerels, from best strains of bred-to-lay flocks in the province. Flocks have been graded annually for four years past by government officer; price, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Davidson Poultry Society, Davidson, Sask. 2-6

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00** hens, pullets, \$3.00. My pen Provincial laying contest finished 5th place, laying 1,826 two-ounce eggs. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask.

## POULTRY

**McOPA BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Four years in Provincial Egg-laying Contests, Brandon, winning second pen three times, including 1926 year's work of 2,153 eggs. Roller canaries for sale. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 1-3

**WINNING PEN, MANITOBA LAYING CONTEST**, were hatched from eggs from our Reliance pedigreed Barred Rocks that we sold to customers. Our pen also won second place in above contest in 1925. Big, husky cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. J. R. Beer, Box 957, Brandon, Man. 1-2

**CHAMPIONS OF AMERICAN CONTINENT—** Barred Rock cockerels, \$5.00 upwards. Booking orders now for Rock and Leghorn baby chicks, hatching eggs. Write for catalogue containing prices and list of winnings. "Winter Egg" Farm, Lethbridge, Alta. 1-5

**ASPERIDGE BARRED ROCKS—FLOCK** average 184. 15 eggs, \$2.50; 100, \$10; special mating, \$3.00; chicks, April, 30 cents; May, 25 cents. Purdy, Balcarres, Sask. 2-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GUILD'S** famous bred-to-lay strain, whose dams laid 265-285 eggs in their pullet year, \$4.00 each, two, \$7.00. Joseph Wunderlich, Cudworth, Sask. 1-5

**EXHIBITION QUALITY COCKERELS OF OUR** noted bred-to-lay strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, only \$3.00 to \$5.00. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 29-5

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, bred-to-lay. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.75 each, four for \$6.00. Mrs. Rodney Steeves, Carnduff, Sask. 1-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED** flock, pedigreed, three, \$10. 1925 hen, official record, 265 eggs. Write Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 2-2

**BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens, April hatch, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. William Burrows, Landine, Alta. 1-5

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EX-** hibition stock, March, April hatch, best laying strain, \$2.50 each. James Johnston, Box 174, Wilkie, Sask. 1-6

**SELECTED PEDIGREED BARRED PLYMOUTH** Rock cockerels, from R.O.P. stock. Pedigrees with all birds, \$3.00 and \$7.00 each. John H. Otto, Rosedale, Man. 2-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, government approved, bred-to-lay strain, price \$3.00 each. Miss E. M. Wickham, Waskada, Man. 2-5

**SELECTED HIGH-PRODUCING BARRED** Rocks, choice, vigorous cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Nicoll Bros., Sinituluta, Sask. 2-6

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, STACEY** strain, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Walter Browning, Wapella, Sask. 2-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS**, choice laying strain, price \$2.50. Angus Scobie, Cayley, Alta. 2-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED-TO-LAY** certified stock, \$2.25 each. C. S. Cook, Mawer, Sask. 2-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BRED-** to-lay exhibition stock, fine barring, price \$3.00. W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man. 2-2

**PURE "BRED-TO-LAY WEIGH AND PAY,"** Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta. 2-5

**CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIRE** second prize, Brandon Fair, \$3.00 each. W. H. Hicks, Souris, Man. 1-2

**IF YOU WANT TO RAISE BARRED ROCKS** that lay all the time buy your cockerels from C.W. Smith, Wilkie, Sask., \$2.50 each. 2-5

**UNIVERSITY STOCK BRED-TO-LAY BARRED** Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 pair. Frank Price, Sinituluta, Sask. 2-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS**. Mrs. Nell Vanclee, Grand Coulee, Sask. 2-2

**BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, \$2.50. Mrs. Robt. Sutherland, Deepdale, Man. 2-2

## POULTRY

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—200-EGG** strain. Full information and prices from Stewart and Williams, Forestburg, Alta.

**MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, good birds, \$2.00. Kemp Bros., Ste. Agathe, Man. 1-2

## Poultry Supplies



We are the largest makers of Ear Tags, Buttons and Poultry Bands in the Dominion. Prompt service. Free catalogue and samples on request.

**THE RIDEAU SPECIALTY CO.**  
600 MAIN ST., SMITH FALLS, ONT.

**NEWTON INCUBATOR—1,800-EGG CAPACITY:** hard coal, hot-water heated; egg turners; electric alarms. Good condition, latest model, \$300 cash. Terms to reliable party. Buckeye and Wisconsin Incubators; catalogues free. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg.

**GLASS CLOTH FOR POULTRY HOUSES AND** hot beds. Superior to glass. 65 cents per yard, 36 inches wide. Dealer or direct. George Wood Manufacturing, Dept. O., Rebecca Street, Toronto 3

**LICE TAKES LIFE AND ENERGY OUT OF** hens. Pratt's Lice Killer positively kills vermin and gives hens a chance to lay eggs and make money.

## Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, \$3.00 each. My hens, in laying contest, made 169, 202, 238, 246 eggs in pullet year. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask. 2-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each till January 1, after \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Koenig, Engelfeld, Sask. 29-4

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-** ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column. You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

**SELLING—CHOICE RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS**, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 1-6

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—GOOD,** marked birds, \$2.00 each. James McKee, Sperling, Man. 1-5

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, laying strain, \$2.00 each till January 15, after \$2.50. A. Eby, Drake, Sask. 1-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, fine vigorous birds, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Hugh Eaglesham, Cayley, Alta. 2-3

**PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND BRED-TO-LAY** cockerels, single comb, \$1.50 each; pullets, \$1.25. A. Fenwick, Fleming, Sask. 1-6

**SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, Lyle strain, \$4.00 each. Chas. O. Anderson, Staveley, Alta. 2-3

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, April hatched, from bred-to-lay stock, \$2.50 each. M. Long, Crossfield, Alta. 2-2

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS**, \$3.00. R. Himes, Pense, Sask.

**SELLING—ROSE COMB YEARLING COCKS**, winners Portage Show. E. Blash, Bechar, Sask.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, \$3.00 each. D. Young, Success, Sask. 2-5

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—HEAVY** strain, old hens weigh over 20. Sire weighs 40 pounds. A few young toms left, weighing 20 to 30 pounds. Price \$15. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta. 1-2

## Can You Use The Order Form Below?

Thousands of farmers will purchase seed grain, seeding equipment, work horses, etc., from this Classified Advertising Section, during the next few weeks.

"The Farmers' Market Place" is the big market for farmers who buy, sell and exchange those things used or produced on the farm. More farmers have used this market than have used all other farm journals combined. You are certain of quicker and more profitable results if you invest in a "Little Guide Ad."—but remember The Guide is only published twice a month. Get your Ad. in early.

## Some Typical Results

R. L. Bradford, Park Kennels, Venn, Sask., received 91 enquiries from two insertions of a small Classified Ad. in The Guide. From an investment of \$3.84 covering three insertions of a "Little Guide Ad." A. W. Hermitage, Harmsworth, Man., received orders for Berkshire totalling \$162.50. Allen Bros., Wilcox, Sask., recently sold a 25-H.P. Case Steam Engine at a cost of \$3.57. Last year, W. Fehr, Gladstone, sold 7,000 pounds of W.B.S. Clover with a "Little Guide Ad." and had to return several orders. Hundreds of users have had as good and better results.

IF WE CAN DO IT FOR OTHERS WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

## Why 1927 Results Will Pass All Former Records

Best results are always obtained in the biggest market. Messages in "The Farmers' Market Place" now reach 25,000 more farm homes than a year ago. This means that advertisers will receive more orders and enquiries for the same cost. Our rate has not increased one cent. It will pay you to use this method of marketing surplus seed, breeding stock, machinery, etc.

See top of Page 35 for Rates and Other Information

WRITE YOUR AD. HERE

Farmers' Market Place

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## POULTRY

**FOR SALE—GIANT PURE-BRED BRONZE** turkeys, tom, 22 pounds, \$15; hens, 13 and 15, \$5.00 and \$6.00; yearling tom, 27 pounds, \$12; yearling hen, 16, \$6.00. Guaranteed. Mrs. Kennedy, Amazon, Sask. 1-2

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-** ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column. You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

**MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$4.00; GAN-** ders, \$5.00, from first prize stock at Regina, 1925 and 1926 fairs. Mrs. James Bagnell, Hinton, Sask. 1-3

**PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18 TO 20** pounds, 50c pound; pure-bred Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Irwin Bond, Ponoka, Alta. 1-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, hens, 13 to 14 pounds, \$6.00; toms, 20 to 21 pounds, \$10. Robert McFee, Carman, Man. 2-2

**PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS** 24 pounds and over, \$15; hens, 12 to 15 pounds, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mr. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** large, healthy stock, toms, 18-21 pounds, \$5.00; 21-25, \$10; pullets, 11-13 pounds, \$5.00; 13-15, \$6.00. Mrs. Jas. McIntosh, Arcola, Sask. 2-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, from heavy prize-winning stock, toms, 20 to 25 pounds, \$10; pullets, \$5.00. Frank Wilde, Kinley, Sask. 2-2

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** outside raised hens, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00. T. J. Boles, Spy Hill, Sask. 2-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, STRONG** strain, yearling tom, \$12; spring birds, \$10. Clark, Box 550, North Battleford, Sask. 2-3

**AFRICAN GEESSE AND GANDERS, FROM IM-** ported stock, either sex, \$4.00 each. Alex. Young, Dubuc, Saskatchewan. 2-2

**BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, EARLY HATCHED** hardy, growthy, \$8.00. M. Madge, Virden, Man. 2-3

**SELLING—BEAUTIFUL LARGE AFRICAN** ganders, \$4.00 each. Otto W. Koetke, Box 12, Holden, Alta. 2-2

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS** headed by imported 40-pound tom, toms, \$7.40; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. H. Elliott, Kisbey, Sask. 1-4

**DANDY PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, raised outside, hens, \$4.00; toms, \$6.00. Mrs. Hugh McEwen, Sinituluta, Man. 1-2

**GOOD BRONZE TURKEYS—NOT HOUSED** toms, \$7.00; pullets, \$5.00 until February. R. C. Buchanan, Rosetown, Sask. 20-1

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, THE BIG-BONED** fellows. Write Mrs. Chas. Philpotts, Forgan, Sask. 2-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE**, either sex, \$3.00; African geese, \$3.00 (no ganders). Alth. Frederiksen, Dundurn, Sask. 2-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS** May hatched, M.A.C. strain, hens, \$4.00; toms, \$6.00. A. L. Matthew, Jansen, Sask. 2-2

**TOULOUSE GANDERS, 20 POUNDS, \$4.00;** bred-to-lay Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 2-2

**BRONZE TOMS, FROM PRIZE WINNERS, 20** pounds, \$8.00; 22-23 pounds, \$9.00. Craig, Dilla, Sask. 2-2

**LARGE TOULOUSE GEESSE, EITHER SEX** \$3.00, f.o.b. Gleichen, Alta. Mrs. W. F. Erford, 2-2

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$3.00** each. W. B. Baird, Ghostpine Creek, Alta. 2-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00** W. E. Ferris, Cypress River, Man.

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$7.00 EACH** E. W. Barton, Kerrobert, Sask. 2-2

**TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$3.50. JAMES KILPAT-** rick, Melfort, Sask. 2-2

**PURE BRONZE TOM, GUARANTEED WEIGHT** 22 to 27, \$12. Mrs. H. Chapple, Grenfell, Sask. 2-2

**HEAVY STRAIN BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$8.00** Manchester, Grainzer, Alta. 20-1

**SELLING—PURE-BRED DUCKS AND DRAKES**, \$1.50 each. Milton McGhan, Bremner, Alta. 29-4

## Wyandottes

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM STOCK FROM** Martin's best Dorcas matings, dam's records, 20 to 267, sires New York State Fair winners. Price, cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10; hens and pullets, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 2-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, Martin strain, large vigorous birds, \$5.00 and \$3.00 each. George Hicks, Mowbank, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, Martin strain, healthy, vigorous stock, \$2.00 each, or two for \$3.50. E. H. Stubbs, Halbrite, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE R. C.** cockerels, March hatched, first prize stock, government inspected, \$5.00 each. Mrs. J. Langma, Box 76, Woodrow, Sask. 2-4

**RECORD OF PERFORMANCE, APPROVED** White Wyandotte cockerels, from dams with record from 200 to 260, from \$10 to \$15 each, according to pedigree. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 20-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, University strain, large, vigorous birds, April hatched, sure to please, \$3.00 each. Mrs. D. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 29-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$5.00** Sisters are laying now. Guaranteed from an excellent strain of winter layers. Henry Baris, Davidson, Sask. 20-4

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED PURE-BRED ROSE** Comb White Wyandotte cockerels, \$4.00 and \$5.00 according to size and beauty. Mrs. Kennedy, Amazon, Sask. 1-4

**ROSE COMB WHITE WY**



## FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

**THERE IS WEALTH FOR THE** truck, farmer in the rich super-soil of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas. The wonderful fertility of the soil, early growing season and nearness of the great markets of St. Louis and Memphis, make watermelons, cantaloupes, radishes, spinach, asparagus and potatoes bring top prices on an early market. Soil that is without equal in depth and fertility, mild winters, abundant rainfall, excellent schools, hard surfaced roads and prosperous growing communities, provide most pleasant living conditions. Write for facts. Frisco Railway, 913 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

**OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA** are better now than ever for the man of moderate means who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will ensure him a good living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable 12 months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. C. I. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 972 Railway Exchange, Chicago. 29-6

**TWO SECTIONS (ALBERTA), UNBROKEN**, good wheat land, fenced and water, good crops and good harvest in district this year, four miles from four elevators, \$12 per acre. Also fully equipped stock and mixed farm (Alberta), three sections, two miles from elevators and high school, \$15,500; this includes 500 acres blue joint hay meadow. Also very complete dairy and mixed farm, 72 acres, in British Columbia, with first-class buildings, \$11,000; furniture, stock and implements included. Hope and Farmer, 614 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. 1-2

**MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM** lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to good experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 15-24

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS** and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 415 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

**ONE SECTION OF TRACTOR LAYING LAND**, improved, building in good shape, at \$20 per acre; \$2,500 cash, balance one-third crop payment; five miles from Griffin and consolidated school. Write Box 25, Griffin, Sask. 30-4

**640 ACRES, 26 MILES FROM WINNIPEG**; good buildings worth \$12,000; 375 acres good summerfallow; good soil and water; \$500 cash and equipment required. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 29-6

**FOR SALE—CLEAR TITLE QUARTER-SECTION**, 4 1/4 miles from town, suitable for man with milk cows. Price \$700 cash. Further particulars, write W. Perkin, Clair, Sask. 30-4

**FOR SALE—TWO FARMS, CLOSE TO SHAUNAVON**. Crop payment or bushel plan to farmers with outfit and reference. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask. 1-6

**CROPS NEVER FAIL IN MINNESOTA—GET** free map and literature from State Immigration Department 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota. 2-4

**TWO CLEAR QUARTER-SECTIONS, 12 MILES** south of Vermillion, Alta., \$12 per acre. For particulars write owner. Geo. F. Machin, Manville, Alta. 2-4

**MIXED FARM, BARGAIN, FOUR MILES FROM** town, good buildings, good well; sarifice, \$750. Richard McDonald, Magnet, Man. 2-3

**SELLING—HALF-SECTION LAND, FIVE** miles north-east Birnie; good for mixed farming. Mrs. Edith Cartwright, Neepawa, Man. 30-5

## Farm Lands Wanted

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR** cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 43-1

**WE WILL BUY YOUR FARM IF PRICE IS** right. Dominion Colonization Association, 445 Main St., Winnipeg. 30-5

**CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS, OWNERS** write J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg 27-5

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 30-5

## Seeds and Nursery Stock

## Various

**MCKENZIE SEED CATALOG FREE—MAKE** sure your name is on our list for new 1927 catalog. Garden and field seed, grains, grasses and clovers. Seed of highest quality is the cheapest seed in the end—there is no better seed available than McKenzie Seed. A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd., Brandon, Man. Branches at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary. 30-5

**SELLING—CAR LOTS EARLY TRIUMPH** wheat, University of Alberta No. 222 wheat. Field peas, identical same stock which won first prize at Chicago Hay and Grain Show, cleaned, fit to drill. Banner and Victory seed oats. Spring rye. Premost flax. Frederick Ind., Lloydminster, Sask. 2-3

**LIMITED AMOUNT OF RUBY WHEAT**, grown on breaking, cleaned and sacked, \$1.65 per bushel. Two-rowed barley, cleaned and sacked, 75c. per bushel. W. E. Ferris, Cypress River, Man. 2-2

**SELLING—2,000 BUSHELS GOOD, CLEAN** seed oats, 65 cents. Also University 222 wheat, \$3.00 bushel. Sample on request. B. Andersen, Leduc, Alta. 2-2

**WANTED—CAR LOAD OATS AND 1,000** pounds sweet clover. Must be clean. White Bros., Shaunavon, Sask. 30-4

**WRITE FOR 50 PACKETS OF SEEDS AND** 500-bargain catalog now. Novelties, St. Zacharie, Que. 1-13

## Wheat

## AXMINSTER WHEAT

RUST RESISTANT  
HEAVY YIELDER

**SAMUEL Lacombe's new hybrid, hard spring** wheat, produced for areas liable to rust infection. Now offered to the public for the first time. No need to grow Durum to avoid rust. Axminster is a bread wheat and comes within the standard market grades.

Price \$3.00 per bushel, f.o.b. shipping point, sacks extra.

SAMUEL LACOMBE  
BIRTLÉ, MAN.

## Seeds and Nursery Stock

## RENFREW WHEAT

**OUTYIELDED MARQUIS 6.3 BUSHELS PER** ACRE per year, average results for 7 years at Alberta University. Longer, stronger straw, adapted to areas of more limited rainfall. Genuine No. 1 Renfrew, grown from Government sealed stock, 10 bushels, sacked, \$40. Supply limited, secure early.

CRYSTAL STREAM FARM,  
WALDECK, SASK.Seager Wheeler's Descriptive  
Seed Grain Catalogue is now  
Available

Highest yielding strains of pedigreed varieties, registered and first generation. If you are interested in good seed—and fruit growing—send for this Catalogue NOW.

Apply to

SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTERN, SASK.

**GARNET WHEAT, NORTHERN GROWN**, pure, field inspected, thoroughly cleaned, certified and sealed under supervision government seed inspector. Two-bushel bag, \$6.50; large quantities, per bag (two bushels), \$6.20, ex. warehouse Regina, Saskatchewan, Winnipeg. Write for circular and sample. Catalogue, Field and Garden Seeds, ready January. Send your name for copy. Steele Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man.

**MINDUM WHEAT, SELECTED STRAIN MADE** by Prof. Wiener, cereallist, Manitoba Agricultural College. Best authorities declare this to be best strain of Mindum available both for strength of straw and point of yield. Our seed is grown from first generation registered seed. Threshed in August previous to rains, insuring higher germination and greater vitality. \$2.35 bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Eureka Seed Farm, Union Point, Man. 2-3

**SELLING—RED BOBS 222, ORIGINALLY** called University 222, the earliest maturing and biggest yielding grain yet produced; government tested, germination 97%; cleaned and sacked at, per bushel, \$2.25, f.o.b. Edmonton. Less than ten bushels, \$2.40. A. B. Agar, Box 503, Edmonton, Alta. 2-3

**MINDUM WHEAT, HIGHEST YIELDING TYPE** of Amber Durum. Saved Deloraine district from ruin 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Sells now for more than Marquis in all grades. Pays big dividend to get pure seed. Write for information on Mindum, Arctic sweet clover and Argentine flax. Sample 10c. Montgomerie Bros., Deloraine, Man. 2-3

**SELLING—RENFREW AND GARNET SEED**, absolutely pure and clean, germination good. Renfrew, \$2.00 per bushel; \$1.70 car lot; Garnet, \$2.50, bags extra. John Rosmahel, Viking, Alta. 2-5

**FOR SALE—QUANTITY GARNET AND UN-**iversity 222, government germination test 98 per cent; cleaned at \$2.50 and \$2.00 per bushel respectively. Bags extra. John Milligan, Bon Accord, Alta. 1-5

**QUALITY SEED WHEAT, CERTIFICATE No.** 56-740, germination 93 per cent, six days, weedless, yielded 50 bushels acre; be prepared for black rust. \$1.50 bushel; bags free. David Russell, Two Creeks, Man. 1-2

**RUST-RESISTING, HEAVY-YIELDING, PURE** Mindum wheat, Carter disc cleaned, \$2.00. Garnet, the ideal wheat for summerfallow, \$2.50. D. J. Paterson, Helston, Man. 1-5

**RENFREW WHEAT, 1,500 BUSHELS, ABSO-**lutely pure, from Alberta University seed; \$2.00 per bushel takes entire lot; ten bushels or over, \$2.75 bushel. Percy Simpson, Ardley, Alta. 1-2

**UNIVERSITY 222 AND GARNET SEED WHEAT**, germination, 100 per cent and 98 per cent respectively. Pure seed. Price reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. Anderson, Bon Accord, Alta. 2-3

**RED BOBS (UNIVERSITY) 222, RIFENS FIVE** days earlier than Marquis, yields seven to eight bushels per acre heavier. Price \$2.25 per bushel. Wm. Revill, Kinsella, Alta. 2-2

**I HAVE 7,000 BUSHELS OF MINDUM WHEAT** for sale, 4,000 bushels grown from breaking. If interested, write John Neetho, Goodlands, Man. 2-2

**RENFREW AND UNIVERSITY 222, EMERSON** kiker cleaned, \$2.00 bushel, sacks extra. C. Edwards, Delta, Alta. 2-4

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-**ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

**GARNET WHEAT—LIMITED QUANTITY TO** offer, \$2.60 bushel. Delivery March. W. Lee, Quill Lake, Sask. 30-3

**TWO CARS MINDUM WHEAT, \$1.60 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Dalm. Sample on request. J. E. Colquhoun, Waskada, Man. 30-3

**FOR SALE—GARNET WHEAT, \$3.00; RED** Bobs 222, \$2.50 per bushel. C. M. Clarke, Rexsmith, Alta. 2-5

**WANTED—1,000 BUSHELS CLEANED SEED** wheat, Mindum or Kubanka, price f.o.b. Morris, Man. Robert H. Lewis, Morris, Man. 2-5

**FOR SALE—1,500-BUSHEL CAR GARNET** wheat, \$2.25, f.o.b. Melfort, Sask. Samples on request. J. G. Gibson. 2-2

**MINDUM AND MONAD DURUM WHEAT,** \$1.65 bushel. Robt. Scheel, Coulter, Man. 2-2

**GARNET WHEAT, \$2.50 BUSHEL. FREE** sample. J. Skelly, Beatty, Sask. 2-5

## Oats

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-**ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column. You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

**RESULTS FOR SALE—3 C.W. AND ONE FEED,** in car lots. Write or wire for prices. James Patridge, Carnduff, Sask. 2-5

**SELLING—CAR CLEAN 2 C.W. OATS, F.O.B.** Wembley, 60 cents per bushel. Clarence Looming, Beaverlodge, Alta. 2-2

**SELLING—SEED AND FEED OATS, WALTER** Green, Lashburn, Sask. 23-8

## Barley

**SELLING—1,500 BUSHELS TREBI BARLEY.** Write or phone 66-6 for particulars. Arthur McDermott, Holland, Man. 1-2

## Corn

**SEED CORN—KILN DRIED—14 KINDS. F.O.** Peterson, Chaffee, N.D. 2-5

## Peas

**FINE PEAS FOR SALE—EXCELLENT SEED.** Chicago International winners in 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926; yield, acre, 1926, 85 bushels. Can supply single bushel or car lot. Chub orders a specialty. J. T. Hill, Lloydminster, Alta. 2-4

## Grass Seed

**HAVE YOU SEED GRASS OR GRASS SEED FOR** sale. This section will dispose of it for you just as satisfactorily as it did for W. Fehr, Gladstone, Man., who had 7000 pounds of clover seed for sale last spring and was unable to fill all the orders he received from his Ad. in The Guide.

## Seeds and Nursery Stock

**SELLING, SWEET CLOVER, GRADE 1, GER-**mination 99%. Sample and price on request. Supply limited. Fred Forsberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man. 1-3

**QUALITY ALFALFA SEED, HANSEN'S HARDY** varieties, 12-year-old stands, government certified. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 2-5

## NURSERY STOCK

**THORN HEDGE—BEAUTIFY AND PROTECT** your lawn or garden with a thorn hedge. Will last for generations. Rabbit proof to bull proof. \$1.00 will bring you seeds for 100 ft. Freezing will accelerate germination. Full instructions on planting, care and training with shipments. H. Hamard, Medicine Hat, Alta. 29-5

## FARM MACHINERY

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**Three-Way PISTON RINGS**  
GUARAN-  
TEED TO  
STOP OIL  
PUMPING  
AND COM-  
PRESSION  
LEAKS  
AND SAVED RE-GRINDING  
AND NEW PISTONS. Write:  
THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO.  
284 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR** parts—Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts; windshields, magneto, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 50 per cent. Parts for Overland, Gray-Dorta, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolats and many others. New and used parts for Fords. Orders given promptly. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 22-24

**FINEST USED CARS IN SASKATCHEWAN AT** lowest prices can be had from Hudson-Emex (Saskatoon) Limited, 206 2nd Avenue North, or Hudson-Emex (Regina) Limited, Sherwood Building, Albert Avenue. Write for lists. Dept. A. 2-6

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY** make of car, engine, magneto, gears, generators, radiators, wheels, tractor repairs, used belts, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 16-6

**NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL** makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-24

**THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY** guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 284 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 25-5

**CHALMERS SIX TOURING, EXTRA GOOD** condition, paint still good as new on engine. For quick sale, \$300. A real snap in a family car. Worth twice price asked. W. O. Eichenberger, Gray, Sask. 26-1

**MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC** starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg. 26-1

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INVITED

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**ARCHIBALD MARTIN MOTORS LTD., DODGE** Brothers Dealers, 696 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 26-24

**USED FORDS—THOROUGHLY RECONDI-**tioned by expert Ford mechanics. Lowest prices in the province. Dominion Motor Co. Ltd., Fort and Graham, Winnipeg. 2-12

**L. J. HAUG, FRANKLIN AIR-COOLED CARS,** Maryland and Portage, Winnipeg. 29-24

**LAWRENCE MOTOR CO. LTD., DIS-**tributors Chrysler cars, 666 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

**LEONARD-McLAUGHLIN MOTORS LTD.,** Cadillac and Nash Dealers, 700 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-25

**McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., 216** Fort St., Winnipeg. 1-24

**McRAE AND GRIFFITH LTD., USED CHEV-**rolet and Fords, 309 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

**MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 267 MARYLAND** St., Winnipeg, Moon and Diana Dealers. 2-24

**UNIVERSAL MOTORS LTD., 293 GARRY ST.,** Winnipeg. 29-24

**WILLIAMS AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS** Ltd., distributors Chandler Cars, Hargrave, Ellice, Winnipeg. 1-24

## Brandon

**WESTERN MOTORS LIMITED, TENTH AND** Princess. Used Chevrolet and Fords a specialty. Phone 2337. 1-24

## Saskatoon

**THE HUDSON-ESSEX SASKATOON LTD., 206** 2nd Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask. 1-24

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**HEALD CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS** crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery. Motor rebuilding, connecting rods rebabbled. Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg. 1-1

**CYLINDER GRINDING AND GENERAL RE-**pairs, tractors, autos, engines. Crankshafts trued, welding, etc. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort, Winnipeg. 25-24

**CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING, OVER-**sized pistons and rings fitted. Crankshafts trued. Grain crusher rolls recut. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 26-13

**CYLINDER REBORING, OXY-WELDING.** Grain crusher rolls trued and recut. Romans Machine and Repair, Moose Jaw, Sask. 26-13

## Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

YOU CAN REMOVE YOUR  
STUMPS

**QUICKLY, WITHOUT LABOR AND AT** ALMOST NEGLIGIBLE EXPENSE WITH AN EASTHOPE GASOLINE STUMP PULLER. For particulars write to EASTHOPE BROS., 1747 Georgia Street W., Vancouver, B.C.

**WEED BURNER—THE SERVOS** ATTACHMENT turns your diamond harrows into a reliable weed and stubble burner. Write for information and testimonials to department "Q", The Servos Stubble Burner Attachment Company Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

**FANNING MILLS, SCREENS, WIRE, ZINC,** chain, baggers. Gangs separate oats and wheat. Anything for seed cleaning. Chatham or other make of mill. Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont. 1-5

**SIX ONLY No. 48 LINCOLN WILD CAT SEPA-**rators, will do perfect work in wheat. Selling for half price, \$45 cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman arm Equipment Company Ltd., Winnipeg. 1-6

## FARM MACHINERY

**ANYONE WITH SEEDING MACHINERY, PLOW-**ing outfit, etc., for sale, should make use of this section. Allen Bros., Wilcox, Sask., sold a 25-horse-power Case steam engine at the small cost of \$5.57. There is always some idle equipment around a farm which could be turned into money by this method.

**ONE THREE-ROLL CRUSHER, 14-INCH; ONE** five h.p.-power gas engine; one three-furrow plow; one light delivery sleigh. Box 171, Viscount, Sask. 29-6

**SEVEN H.P. CANADIAN STOVER ENGINE, 1** first-class running order, \$75. Also Vossot crusher. L. Rohne, Inwood, Man. 29-6

**SELLING—10-INCH WATSON STRAW OR** ensilage cutter with blower, two extra knives, good order, \$30. B. Atkinson, Didsbury, Alta. 29-6

**HULL AND SCARIFY YOUR CLOVER SEED** with the Ames scarifier; made to order; lasts years; days for itself, \$40. Hubbard, Grenfell, Sask. 1-2

**WANTED—FEED GRINDER, 12-INCH OR** larger. State type, condition, price. R. Lytle, Tubero, Sask. 1-2

**FIVE H.P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE GAS ENGINE,** A1 shape, new cylinder. Cheap. Box 12, Bridgeford, Sask. 29-4

**FOR SALE—STOCK AND MACHINERY.** F. Campbell, Webb, Sask. 29-4

**WANTED—LAND PACKER, 12 OR 15-FOOT.** B. Atkinson, Didsbury, Alta. 29-4

## Tractors and Plows

**WANTED—ONE TEN-INCH EXTENSION RIM** for 30-60 Autman-Taylor engine. G. F. Saywell, secretary-treasurer, R.M. of Sutton No. 103, Mazonod, Sask. 29-6

**WANTED—HOIT OR BEST CATERPILLAR** engine. State price and condition, f.o.b. shipping point. Revenue Mining Company Limited, 708 North West Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. 29-6

**SELLING—80 H.P. CASE STEAM ENGINE,** 36-58 steel Case separator. Will sell separate. Mustard Bros., Gladstone, Man. 29-6

**FOR SALE—MOGUL 8-16 TRACTOR, IN** first-class shape, \$225. E. O. Lang, Yarrow, Sask. 2-3

**WILL EXCHANGE 15-30 TRACTOR FOR** horses. Richard Harrison, Oshato, Alta. 29-6

**WANTED—OIL TRACTOR, ABOUT 15-30** Write D. Nicol, Red Jacket, Sask. 2-2

## MISCELLANEOUS

## AGENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

## BIG FAST SELLER

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## EVERY FARMER NEEDS ONE

No Sales experience needed—easy and quick sales guarantee you a steady income. Write for free complete information.

## JACOBINE CLIPPER SALES CO.

301 McIntyre Block, Dept. G  
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## THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

Want hard working, industrious and reliable men to

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Good territories now available for men who can qualify and who can furnish surety contract as required and a suitable outfit for travel.

A splendid opportunity to get into a permanent and independent business of your own that will give you a steady income 12 months of the year.

For full particulars write.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY  
DEPT. G. WINNIPEG

**GO INTO BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF—MAKE** storekeepers' profits without storekeepers' troubles. We'll put you into business, furnish everything you need, train you, carry stock for you, without your investing one penny. We'll work with you until we've made you a success. We've done it for others. We'll do it for you—provided you are honest, ambitious and willing to work hard. If you are, write us. You'll hear from us at once with facts. Address Mr. Faber, Sales Manager, National Mail Order House Ltd., Dept. 226, Box 2017, Montreal.

**AGENTS EARN \$100 UPWARDS WEEKLY AND** free co-operative stock interest selling Gold Medal Five-Tube Radio Frequency Sets at \$25. "The set that stormed the country." Known the world over. Built for homes of moderate means. The farmer, clerk, laborer and lady of the home ought to buy on sight. Write today for proposition. Eureka Outlet Corporation, 1034 Longwood Avenue, Deak GG, New York.

**WYLE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED,** wholesalers, Winnipeg, have a few good territories open for salesmen to sell direct to country buyers. A permanent position with good income assured for producers. Apply for territory at once. 1-5

**HOSIERY, GUARANTEED PURE SILK, SILEX** and wool, pure wool. Direct to consumer. Samples supplied. Agents' selling outfit, catalogue free. Sterling Hosiery Mills, Dept. N, Toronto. 26-7

**AGENTS IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS** selling direct to the consumer. The Northern Paint Company Ltd., James St., Winnipeg. 2-14

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

**WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,** Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary, Alta. 27-12

## BEAUTY COLLEGE



## MISCELLANEOUS

## CREAM SEPARATORS

SAVE \$50 ON THE PURCHASE PRICE AND get the best cream separator—the new 1927 model Patrie Anker-Holth, better than ever. Guaranteed for 20 years. Your old machine taken in trade. Write for particulars. Patrie Anker-Holth Co., Winnipeg and Vancouver.

## CHIROPODIST—FOOT SPECIALIST

INSTANT RELIEF FOR ANY FOOT TROUBLES. Established 16 years. Dr. Lennox, 334 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 28-5

## CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

PRESSURE TREATED CREOSOTED PINE posts are stronger than cedar. They will last for from 40 to 60 years. Price—three inches to four inches top diameter, 30 cents each; four inches to five inches, 40 cents each; all f.o.b. Calgary, or we can quote you a price at your station. Use creosoted posts and be through with your fencing problem for your life-time. The Dominion Government Forestry Branch recommends creosoted posts. Wanted—A price on willow pickets, winter delivery. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, 1910-9th Ave. West, Calgary. 31

## DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg.

DR. PARSONS, 322 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG. 1-24

## DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and cleaned. Arthur R. Lee Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

## DRUGGISTS

WE CARRY ALL PATENT MEDICINES, DRUG sundries, rubber goods. Prescriptions filled. Prompt attention. Bluebird Drug Store, Dept. C, 493 Sargent Ave., Winnipeg. 30-24

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FOR SALE—OLD ELEVATOR AND EQUIPMENT complete; building 30 x 40, 14 feet high to plate, driveway annex 12 x 24, 10 feet high; length of leg 36 feet; length of shaft 46 feet; one 4 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse engine; dump scale, 10,000 pounds capacity. Price \$400; with cleaner, \$100 extra. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Co., Minnetonka, Minn. 30-3

## FARM HELP

MAN AND WIFE, SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE in West, good references. Box 469, Kingsville, Ont.

## FISH

LAKE TROUT, 15c.; FANCY WHITEFISH, 11c.; ordinary Whites, 9c.; round Yellow, 9½c.; dressed headless Jacks, 6½c.; dressed headless Sturgeon Mulletts, 8c.; Mulletts, 4c. Half of one cent extra on lots under 100 pounds. F.O.B. Big River. Cash with order. Quality and promptness guaranteed. Sold by I. Olafson, Big River, Sask. 30-5

CHOICE FROZEN FISH—DRESSED WHITE-fish, 8c. pound; Pickerel, 10c. pound; dressed and headless Jackfish, 6c. pound; Mulletts, 4c. pound. Discount of 1½c. pound on all orders of 500 pounds and over. All prices f.o.b. Big River. Cash with order. J. K. Johnson, Big River, Sask. 1-2

FRESH FROZEN FISH, DIRECT FROM PRODUCER to you at rock-bottom prices. Tullibee, 4c.; Jacks, 3c.; Mulletts, 2½c.; Pickerel, 8c.; White, 8c.; in sacks. Add 1½c. per pound if wanted in boxes. Cash with order. Send orders to Standard Bank, Ashern, for guarantee of delivery. W. Kernested, Ashern, Man. 2-2

COLD LAKE FISH—TROUT, DRESSED, 15c.; Whitefish, dressed, 11c.; Pickerel, 11c.; Pike, 7c.; f.o.b. St. Paul, Alta. Cash with order. The best fish on the market. Fred Haase, Cold Lake, Alta.

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST ILLUSTRATED catalogue on new winter-caught fresh frozen Northern Lakes fish. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask. 29-6

FRESH FROZEN FISH—TULLIBEE OR LITTLE White, 5c. pound; Jack Fish, 3½c.; Mulletts, 3½c. Terms cash with order. Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man. 29-9

FRESH FROZEN FISH—JACKFISH, 4c. pound; Tullibee, 5c. pound; Suckers, 3½c. pound. Bags included. Thompson Bros., Langruth, Man. 29-5

FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT AND WHITE-fish. Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 29-5

FRESH FROZEN WHITEFISH, \$8.00 HUNDRED pounds. Cash with order. Fred Waterer, Meota, Sask. 30-3

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DEPENDABLE USED AND NEW SAMPLE furniture, cookstoves, ranges, organs, pianos; parlor, dining-room, kitchen furniture; bedding, etc. Largest and choice assortment. We pack and ship to all points. Near as your mail-box. Catalogue on request. Glofine & Co., 332 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. Established 1891. 29-19

CARLTON FURNITURE STORE, 328 CARLTON, Winnipeg. We carry a full line of second-hand furniture, stoves, ranges. 1-24

H. MOZERSKY, DEALER IN NEW AND second-hand furniture, stoves, 537 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 1-24

BOBYN SECOND-HAND FURNITURE STORE, 1834 Portage, Winnipeg. 1-12

HARGRAVE FURNITURE STORE, 317-344 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 1-24

DIXON'S SECOND-HAND FURNITURE STORE, 342 Hargrave St., Winnipeg. 1-24

ADANAC FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 335 CARLTON St. Winnipeg. 1-24

## FLOUR MILLS

SELLING, VERY REASONABLE—40-BARREL flour mill. Prosperous district. Or will sell machinery complete. Box 39 Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 30-3

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HAVE YOU TRIED MY WONDERFUL SELF home treatments for the healing of varicose ulcers, running sores, eczema, etc.? If you are afflicted with one or the other send for my pamphlet with testimonials and see how other people were healed while working. Nurse Demcker, 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 23-5

AN ALMANAC, YES!—THE INFORMATION contained in Macdonald's Farmers' Almanac and Guide will certainly be of interest and profit to you during 1927. You will refer to it often. Enough said. Mail your order. Enclose 25c. Agency. D. Fraser, Edmonton, Ont.

NOVELTY CATALOGUE—LISTING LATEST novelties, masquerade supplies, tricks, etc. Sent free, postpaid. United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

GLADLY WRITE HOW TO OVERCOME tobacco habit easily, inexpensively, without drugs. Send address. Major Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

FREE—250 SILK PIECES. WRITE NOW Novelties, St. Zacharie, Que. 24-13

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## MISCELLANEOUS

## HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

## THE EDMONTON TANNERY

WE TAN YOUR HIDES FOR HARNESS LEATHER, LACE LEATHER, OR ROBES

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

RAW FURS AND HIDES—PREPARE EARLY for the fur season. Write for free illustrated catalogue of traps and supplies, also latest fur price list. Highest prices paid for raw furs, hides, horse hair, etc. Ship promptly. Correspondence solicited. Sydney I. Robinson, Head Office, Dept. H, 1711-1715 Rose St., Regina. 28-5

RAW FURS—I AM IN THE MARKET FOR ALL kinds raw furs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highest prices paid. Phone 39. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask.

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON, CUSTOM tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diploma at Edmonton Exhibition, 1916. 29-9

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON, SASK. Freight charges paid on all hides shipped for tanning. Work guaranteed. We buy hides and furs. Ask for price list. 27-5

HORSEHAIR—SHIP ALL YOU CAN; ALSO hides, wool, furs. Prices and tags on request. J. E. Love, Calgary, Alta. 27-9

MORDEN TANNERY—FUR ROBES, RAW-HIDE leather, black raw-hide leathers, lace leather, properly finished. I also buy hides. Robert Paul, Morden, Man. 29-5

## HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SPECIALIST—HAVE been successful in treating. Only physician in Canada specializing in this disease. Dr. Carscallen, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 1-5

## HELP WANTED



FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN WANTED MEN WANTED, age 18 to 30, to qualify for locomotive firemen and train brakemen on all nearby railroads. Beginners \$150, later \$250 monthly. Also office clerks wanted (which position?). Write, Box 28, Railway Association, Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg.

BECOME A BUILDER—EASY TO GET BIG pay jobs. Learn quickly at home from real blue print plans. New easy short-cut method. Write for sample blue print plan and trial lesson. Mailed free. Address, Building Dept. A2788, Chicago Tech., 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. 29-4

## HONEY

HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE Clover honey, \$7.50 cash per crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Buckwheat honey, \$6.00 per crate of six 10-pound pails, also pure maple syrup, \$12 per crate of six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, RR. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 24-5

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSOLUTELY pure, from the old reliable apiary. Five or ten in 60-pound crates: Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.50 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 1-6

IF THERE IS ANYONE WITH SURPLUS HONEY on their hands, the experience of Rev. Simon Niven, St. Leon, Man., may be of interest. He wrote us recently as follows: "My experience convinces me that Guide Ads. produce quicker results. I had a thousand pounds of honey for sale and within three weeks after advertising it, I was sold out, and had to return a number of orders."

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, DELICIOUS flavor, from prairie flowers, 14c. pound. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 1-2

EXTRA FINE MANITOBA SWEET CLOVER honey, 50 pounds, \$8.50; 100, \$16. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 1-4

SELLING—MANITOBA SWEET CLOVER honey, \$17 per cwt. A. R. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 29-5

HONEY—PURE CLOVER, 12c; CLOVER and Buckwheat, 10c. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 26-6

## HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER treated by entirely new methods, without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 1-5

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER—SHINGLES AND MILLWORK Direct from the Mill to you. Individual or Club Orders by car lot. Grade full cut and measurement guaranteed. Delivered price list, estimates and quotations free. Low prices, high quality, real service—COAST AND PRAIRIE LBR. Co., PROVINCE BLDG., VANCOUVER, B.C.

BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, millwork, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B.C. coast lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get better quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plan for our delivered price. Quantities guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price lists. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd., Bekins Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Capital, \$100,000. Bankers, Royal Bank.

INTENDING BUILDERS—SEND US YOUR bill of material, sketch or cut of your proposed buildings. Will quote specially low prices, guaranteed quantities and quality. Coast Lumber only supplied. Farm Builders' Lumber Co., Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C. W. Hayman, Manager. 29-6

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR and willow; 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 1-1

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO OR THREE cars of good, dry cordwood. Quote prices delivered at Creelman. Provincial Security Co., Creelman, Sask. 28-5

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 27-9

FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, STOVE BLOCKS, pickets, and farms. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 30-5

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 100,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

## MISCELLANEOUS

SASKATCHEWAN SPRUCE LUMBER IN CAR lots at very low prices. Let us know your requirements. Fred A. Wolfe, Nipawin, Sask. 30-5

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Solesqua, B.C. 28-13

CEDAR FENCE POSTS. WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. Box 881, Kamloops, B.C. 29-5

FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, STOVE BLOCKS, fence posts. G. Needham, Eldersley, Sask. 29-5

## MEDICAL APPLIANCES

RUPTURE APPLIANCES—FREE ADVICE on rupture, varicose veins, varicocele, female abdominal weakness, consult J. G. Smith, Specialist, 15 Downie Street, Stratford, Ont. 29-1

## MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING BUY

MONEY ORDERS



## MONUMENTS

GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS: memorials. Write for latest designs and prices. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131 Ave. A, Saskatoon. 26-12

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 26-13

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. PROMPT ATTENTION. Jones and Cross, Edmonton, Alta. 26-12

RECORDS AND PLAYER ROLLS EXCHANGED, 12 for \$1.00. 117 Phoenix Block, Winnipeg. 26-12

## OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

STRAINS LIMITED, 231 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg—J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. "For better vision and comfortable glasses." 24-12

SAVE YOUR SIGHT—N. V. GORDON, OPTOMETRIST. Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-13

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

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A LIST OF "WANTED INVENTIONS" AND FULL INFORMATION SENT FREE ON REQUEST  
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INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION regarding patenting can immediately secure interesting free booklet. Every question promptly answered. Communications treated strictly confidential. Marsden and Bromley, World-wide Patent connections, 1003 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 28-5

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS—WRITE Fetherstonhaugh & Co., 36 C.P.R. Building, Winnipeg, for full information. A Canadian company of 40 years' standing. Gerald S. Roxburgh, resident manager.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

## PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—BREAKING OR PLOWING, ANY amount. L. Searcy, Craik, Sask. 28-5

## RADIO SUPPLIES

INDEPENDENT RADIO ENGINEERS—RADIO sets, supplies and parts. Repairs a specialty. Write for price list. 129 8th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. 27-9

EVERYTHING IN RADIO AT SPECIAL LOW prices. Sets, parts and accessories. "The Home of Radio," Eureka Sales Co., 468 Main Street, Winnipeg. 28-9

SELLING—THREE-TUBE DE FOREST-CROSSLEY radio, full equipment, batteries, aerial and loud speaker, \$75. Omer Gedde, Nut Lake, Sask. 1-3

## REMNNANTS

REMNNANTS—THREE POUNDS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont. 28-5

## RHEUMATISM

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RELIEVED of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, lame back through the use of Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal. Write Western Agent, 301 Ryan Commercial Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 25-12

## SCALES

FOR SALE—ONE 12,000-POUND FAIRBANKS—Morse platform scale. Apply Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, P.O. Box 199, Biggar, Sask. 28-5

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. Residence for girls attending collegiate and public schools. An excellent home for girls away from home. Study supervised and assistance given during study when needed. Music a specialty. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Resident Manager, Canon J. I. Strong.

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT, Winnipeg. 26-12

## MISCELLANEOUS

## SEWING MACHINES, REPAIRS, ETC.

USED SINGER SEWING MACHINES AND other makes from \$10 up. All guaranteed perfect stitchers. Write for free list. We ship anywhere. Parts and needles for all makes. Singer Branch, Dept. G, 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 30-5

SEWING MACHINES—SOLD, EXCHANGED and repaired. Overhauling and cleaning, \$1.00. Don't pay more. Clydebank, 514 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

## SOLICITORS—LEGAL

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HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

## STOVES, REPAIRS, ETC.

GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of range for sale

## TAXIDERMISTS

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMISTS, 290 EDMONTON St., Winnipeg. Specimens mounted true to life. All work guaranteed. Raw furs and game heads bought. 30-4

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs, mounts. Lowest prices in West. 24-4

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man. 23-18

## TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES, MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules. Quick death. Great results. Thirty capsules, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00. Extra strength for timber wolves, 30 capsules, \$2.00; 100, \$5.00. Lura Oil Decoy, 50 cents ounce. Postpaid. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith, Winnipeg. Makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons.

OUT-O-SITE SNARES HOLD COYOTES and foxes where other snares fail. It's what happens everywhere write me. Why use awkward, clumsy ways of snaring when Out-o-Site are so easily set anywhere and light to carry on trap line? Prices delivered, \$1.00 for three, \$7.00 for 25. Ernest C. Mallin, Fertile, Sask. 29-4

HOW TO SNARE WOLVES—DOLLAR BOOK free with one dozen Surkech Invisible, Selflock, Swivelled Snare. Three for \$1.00; 25, \$7.50, \$13. Bill Hoffman, Harrowby, Man. 27-4

## TYPEWRITERS

FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT Royal typewriters and Corona four-bank portable typewriters and all other makes of typewriters a request. Royal brand typewriter ribbons and carbon paper. Royal Typewriter Agency, 30 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 27-5

## VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

BUG KILLER AND ROACH POWDER FOR self use. Charles Reiss & Co., 360 Banning St., Winnipeg. 29-4

## WATCH REPAIRS

MAIL WATCHES FOR ESTIMATE—GUARANTEED repairs; reasonable prices. Johnson and Son, Jewelers, 265 Main St., Winnipeg. 28-4

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. plant inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

## PRODUCE

## Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

	Live	Dressed
Turkeys, 15-17 lbs.	30c	37-38c
Turkeys, 10-15 lbs.	26c	33-34c
Chickens, 5½ lbs. and over	20-21c	26-27c
Chickens, 4-5½ lbs.	18c	23-24c
Fowl, 6 lbs. and over	22c	25c
Fowl, 4-6 lbs.	17-19c	21-22c
Ducks	22c	22c
Geese, 10 lbs. and over	14-16c	18c

No. 2 and underweight stock and stage chickens paid for at Highest Market Price. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until February 15th.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO. 97 ATKINS ST. WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

	Live	Dressed
Fowl, over 6 lbs.	22c	25c
Fowl, 5-6 lbs.	19-20c	23c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	17c	21c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	21c	26c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	18c	22-23c
Ducks	25c	26c
Turkeys, over 12 lbs.	28c	34-35c
Turkeys, 10-12 lbs.	25c	32-33c
Geese	15c	18c
Roosters	12c	15c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt Payment.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO. 5 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

## POULTRY WANTED

Our prices are still as good as in The Guide Issue of January 1.

Live Hens, fat, over 7 lbs. 28c

PREMIER PRODUCE CO. 124 ROBINSON STREET, WINNIPEG



# Ship Your Grain to UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,      Lougheed Building.  
Winnipeg                                  Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

## Market News and Notes

### The Wheat Position

The New Year's summing up of the world wheat situation indicates that a full crop was harvested in most of the surplus producing countries of the world, while in Europe the wheat crop and also the rye and potato crops were much below the average. Although a larger amount of wheat than usual will enter into international trade the European market is keeping up pretty close to its importations. The result of this is that considerable firmness characterizes the market at present.

Shipments from North America for the first five months of the grain year were over 60 million bushels greater than for the corresponding period in 1925, but supplies on overseas markets show no tendency to increase, which indicates that importations are being required for immediate consumption. This has led to the belief that world requirements have been underestimated. The United States have exported 150,000,000 bushels out of an estimated surplus of 200,000,000 bushels. This was a matter of surprise to the grain interests and the result was that the feeling grew up that before the next harvest was ripe the United States would be on a domestic basis. A bullish market resulted and prices held around \$1.38 to \$1.40 and over in Minneapolis when the Winnipeg market was in the vicinity of \$1.30.

A despatch from Ottawa stated that: "world wheat imports during the year ended July 31, 1926, totalled 529,000,000 bushels, of which 275,464,000 bushels were from Canada. That left 243,000,000 bushels for the other principal exporting countries. The Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior notes the fact and furnishes the farmers good Christmas cheer. Canada will have no trouble in sparing another 275,000,000 bushels from this year's crop in the course of time."

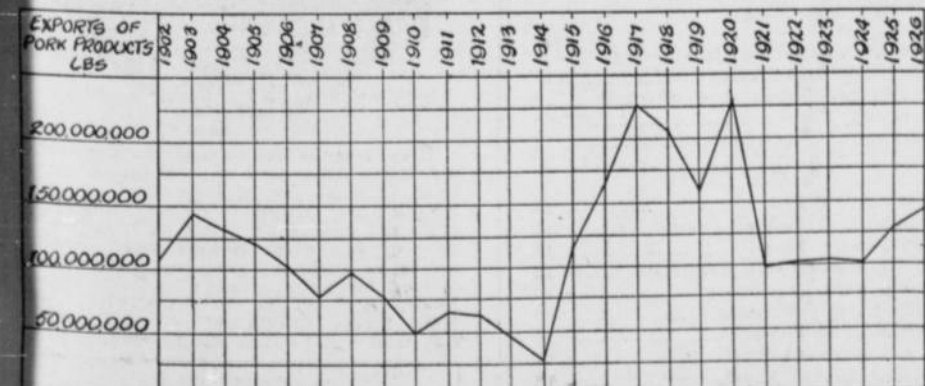
"In the past grain year Canada shipped out three times as much wheat as Argentina, her nearest competitor, four times as much as the United States and five times as much as Australia. Hungary took fifth place. In flour exports Canada also took first place in the designated period. It exported 10,896,000 barrels, the United States 9,570,000 barrels, and Australia half as much as Canada. The Canadian aggregate of wheat and flour exports is computed at 324,499,250 bushels, or over 48 per cent. of the world total."

According to the revised statistics of the U.S. department of agriculture the total yield of wheat for all countries reporting is now placed at 3,314,001,000 bushels or 1.6 per cent. above the total for the same countries in 1925.

### Hog Marketing in 1926

The hog sales on the principal public markets of Canada during 1926 showed a considerable drop compared with 1925. Edmonton registered a considerable increase while Calgary and Winnipeg showed declines. The livestock branch gives the following figures for the different markets:

	1925	1926
Toronto	383,202	311,465
Montreal	201,694	186,059
Winnipeg	410,774	342,764
Calgary	129,550	93,311
Edmonton	82,140	118,819
Total	1,207,360	1,054,418



How Canada's Exports of Pork Products have Fluctuated During the Last 25 Years

The exports of pork products from Canada during the last quarter of a century have fluctuated tremendously. This has been due to several factors. In the first place the production of hogs on account of the ease with which the farmers can go in and out of them, is always subject to violent fluctuations. The trend downward for the early period as shown by the chart, was, however, due chiefly to the rapid increase in home requirements. That was the era of rapid development. Cities were growing rapidly and railway construction and other developments were in full career. Pork production did not keep pace with demand and exports fell off. Then followed the war and post war boom which greatly stimulated demand. Following the slump in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, exports held steady at the lower level for three years. During the last two fiscal years there has been a steady improvement and exports are now about at the highest level reached in the 13 years preceding the war.

### Winnipeg Grain Market

Cash quotations at close of market January 10.

Wheat	Flax
1 Nor. .... 133 1/2	1 N.W.C. .... 182 1/2
2 Nor. .... 129 1/2	2 C.W. .... 178 1/2
3 Nor. .... 121 1/2	3 C.W. .... 157 1/2
4 Nor. .... 114 1/2	Rejected .... 152 1/2
5 Nor. .... 103 1/2	
6 Nor. .... 88 1/2	
Feed .... 81 1/2	
1 Red Durum .... 118 1/2	
2 Red Durum .... 116 1/2	

Oats	Rye
2 C.W. .... 56 1/2	2 C.W. .... 93 1/2
3 C.W. .... 51 1/2	
Ex. 1 feed .... 51 1/2	
1 feed .... 50 1/2	
2 feed .... 45 1/2	
Barley	Futures
3 C.W. .... 65 1/2	May wheat .... 134 1/2
4 C.W. .... 64 1/2	July wheat .... 133 1/2
Rejected .... 59 1/2	Oct. wheat .... 124 1/2
Feed .... 58 1/2	May oats .... 58 1/2
	July oats .... 57 1/2
	Oct. oats .... 51 1/2
	May barley .... 70 1/2
	July barley .... 63 1/2
	May flax .... 190 1/2
	July flax .... 192 1/2
	Oct. flax .... 194 1/2
	May rye .... 98 1/2

### Livestock Quotations

	Winnipeg Jan. 10	Calgary Jan. 10
Steers:		
Choice	\$6.25-\$6.50	\$5.50-\$6.00
Fair to good	5.25-6.00	5.00-5.25
Medium	4.75-5.00	4.50-5.00
Common	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.25
Choice feeders	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.00
Fair to good	4.00-4.75	4.00-4.85
Choice stockers	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.50
Fair to good	3.00-4.25	3.50-4.25
Heifers:		
Choice butcher	5.25-5.75	4.75-5.25
Fair to good	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.50
Choice stockers	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.50
Fair to good	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.00
Cows:		
Choice butcher	4.50-4.75	4.00-4.35
Fair to good	3.50-4.25	3.50-3.85
Canners and cutters	2.00-2.75	2.00-2.50
Calves:		
Choice	9.00-10.50	5.50-6.00
Good	6.00-8.00	5.00-5.50
Common	3.00-5.00	2.00-4.50
Sheep:		
Fair to good	5.50-7.00	6.00-8.00
Lambs:		
Fair to good	8.50-9.50	9.00-10.00
Hogs:		
Selects	\$11.00	
Thick Smooths	10.00	
Heavies	9.50	
Lights	10.00	

### Cattle Exports

The exports of Canadian cattle to Great Britain in 1926 totalled 76,654 head against 110,257 for 1925 and 82,086 in 1924. During the week ending January 6, 470 head were shipped by S. S. Huronian from Halifax. For the corresponding period last year shipments were 1,000 head.

The following table shows the sales of cattle for the year 1926, up to and including December 29, compared with those of the previous year:

	1925	1926
Toronto	341,294	351,432
Montreal	64,028	61,087
Winnipeg	385,941	325,747
Calgary	115,832	107,468
Edmonton	87,276	94,833
Total	943,771	940,567

# Kill Stinking Smut!

KILL it—sure—with the most economical stinking smut, or bunt killer—the old tested, proved **Corona Coppercarb!**

Keep stinking smut out and it means healthy, lusty, full headed plants! It means more bushels per acre—and no chances of lower prices for your wheat.

## CORONA COPPERCARB

is the standardized smut killer! Dust it on your seed any time before sowing and you will have no stinking smut!

Accept no inferior substitute or crude material; coppercarb is the scientific preparation deadly to stinking smut and harmless to plants!

Corona Coppercarb has the confidence of growers because it has proved its power to kill smut over big wheat sections. It's economical too! Dealers protect their customers if they send back substitutes! Growers protect their profits when they absolutely reject substitutes. Remember the name—**Corona Coppercarb!** Take no substitute and you'll grow clean full headed wheat—more bushels to the acre! You'll be safe from smut or bunt!

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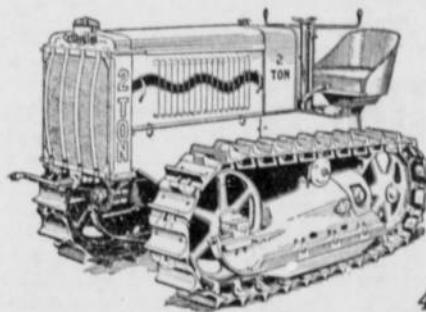
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MILWAUKEE, WIS. NEWARK, N. J.

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## "Caterpillar" Tractors

Mr. Farmer:—You are overlooking a real opportunity if you do not investigate the possibilities of "Caterpillar" Tractors for farm use.

On the Farm the Two-Ton will handle the following:

- 3 or 4 14-inch mold-board plows.
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- 1 6-ft. to 10-ft. cultivator.
- 2 10-ft. grain drills with packers.
- 1 8-bottom lister.
- 2 10-ft. or 3 8-ft. grain binders, depending on soil and grade.
- 1 12-ft. combined harvester.
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# Piles

For Half a Century  
the Standard,  
Successful Treatment  
**Dr. CHASE'S  
OINTMENT**

## Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain.  
How To Treat.

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

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Stomach and Liver trouble easily relieved by "Hexophen Capsules" and all symptoms banished, such as bowel trouble, colic, pains in sides or back, indigestion, gas jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn, piles or signs of appendicitis. "Hexophen Capsules" have stood the test and have relieved many sufferers after all other means have failed. No matter what you have tried without success, if you really wish to end these troubles, write today for full particulars and testimonials of this reliable remedy.

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Write to-day for our FREE Pamphlet which fully describes our FREE TEN DAYS' TRIAL OFFER. The Mears Company of Canada Room 290, Mappin Bldg., Montreal.

## Healed His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of recovery was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely healed my rupture. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may have a complete recovery without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 72 N. Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.



### Knowitall Increases the Northern Winter Milk Flow by Means of the Southern Melody

Just why the milk flow should pick up in the spring, especially after a long, hard winter, has long been a source of contention among scientists. Knowitall, with the insight of true genius, arrived directly at the cause of this phenomenon. It is, he says, a well known fact that the birds return from the south in the springtime and that at that period they are particularly melodious, due no doubt to their recent sojourn in the land of the tuneful ducky. The connection is plain. The cow's nervous system, which is highly developed, vibrates in unison with the throats of the feathered songsters. The mammary glands are thereby stimulated and a full milk pail is the result. But why wait until the birds return to give their interpretation of southern melodies, when the interpretations of the best artists can be secured even in the coldest weather. When he arrived at this sage deduction a gramophone was ordered by the next mail, with the result that the increased milk production from his prize Holstein cow, Boanergies Pietje Pieterje Colantha Johanna Rag Apple Abbekirk Korndyke Pontiac, etc., etc., has already more than paid for the machine.

## SCREENINGS

A country school board was visiting a school, and the principal was putting his pupils through their paces.

"Who signed Magna Charta, Robert?" he asked, turning to one boy.

"Please, sir, 'twasn't me," whimpered the youngster.

The teacher in disgust, told him to take his seat; but an old tobacco-chewing countryman on the board was not satisfied; so, after a well-directed aim at the cuspidor, he said: "Call that boy back. I don't like his manner. I believe he did do it."

"And now, sir," thundered counsel, "tell the court what you were doing in the interim."

"I never went there," retorted the witness, indignantly; "I stayed in the drawing-room all the evening."

Larkson—"I'm going up to the jail. I want to talk with the bandit who took my car."

Parkson—"What's the use?"

Larkson—"Maybe he'll tell me how he got fifty miles an hour out of her."

He—"Dearest, our engagement is off. A fortune-teller just told me that I was to marry a blonde in a month."

She—"Oh, that's all right. I can be a blonde in a month."

Smith—"Do you know why Scotchmen don't use balloon tires on their cars?"

Jones—"No. Why?"

Smith—"Because they give too much."

First Actress—"You say your brother has an impediment in his speech and yet he is deaf and dumb?"

Second Actress—"Yes. You see, he was in an accident and lost two fingers."

You never hear the bee complain,

Nor hear it weep and wail;

But if it wish it can unfold

A very painful tail.

Anxious Old Lady (on river steamer)—"I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down?"

Surly Deckhand—"Well, she's a leaky old tub, ma'am, so I shouldn't wonder if she was going down. Then, again, her b'ilers ain't none too good, so she might go up."

"What do you believe is the reason for your long life, Uncle Aaron?" the reporter asked the colored centenarian.

"Becoz I was bawn a long time back, ah guess," said Aaron reflectively.

Mother—"Yes, Doris has been learning to play the violin for six months. We were trying to keep it a secret!"

Suffering Member of the Audience—"I thought somebody had let the cat out of the bag!"

"Do you realize what wonders there are in a drop of water?"

"Yes; my wife and I spent our honeymoon looking at one."

"What! Gazing at a drop of water?"

"Uh-huh! Niagara Falls."

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## WAS DOWN IN BED WITH LUMBAGO

Went back to work after three days of home treatment

C. L. Normandy, a civil engineer living at 234 West 9th Street, St. Paul, Minn., was taken with an attack of lumbago and for one week could not move in his bed.

"A friend told me to use Sloan's Liniment and I got a bottle. After using it one day, I was able to walk about the house. After three days I was able to go to work, and now I am as well as ever. I would not be without Sloan's Liniment if it cost \$5.00 a bottle. It is a sick man's friend."

The reason that Sloan's gives such remarkable relief is that it gets right at the cause of the pain. It stimulates the circulation throughout the place where the pain is, and clears out the germs that are causing it.

Right away you feel relief. The pain stops, and soon you are fit as ever. Get a bottle today and have it on hand. All druggists—35 cents.

## Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

## Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 653 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

## Can You Sleep All Night?

Or Must You Get Up Frequently Because of Bladder Trouble?



If so, I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief, fill out the coupon below, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 2362 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail.

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This coupon is good for a trial treatment of McWETHY'S HOME TREATMENT. Fill out your name and address on dotted lines, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 2362 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and the sample treatment will at once be sent you by mail.

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